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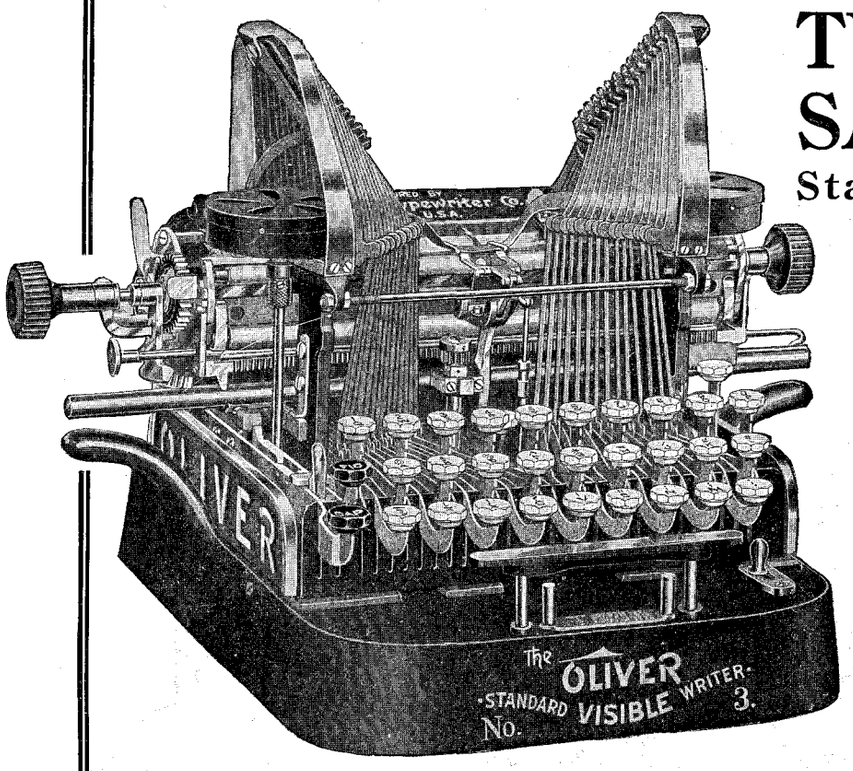

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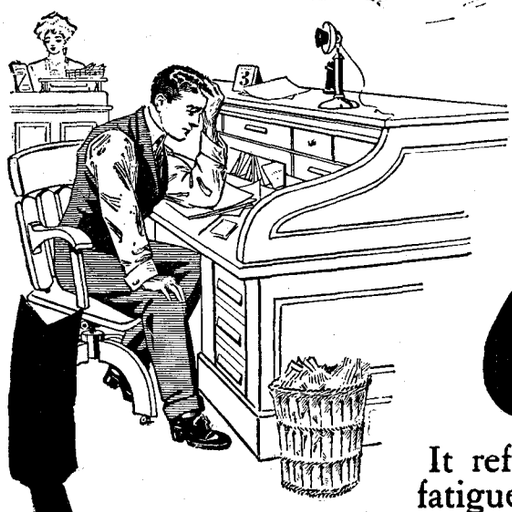

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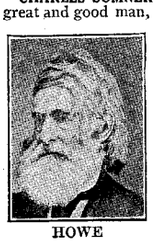
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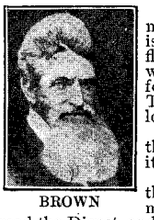
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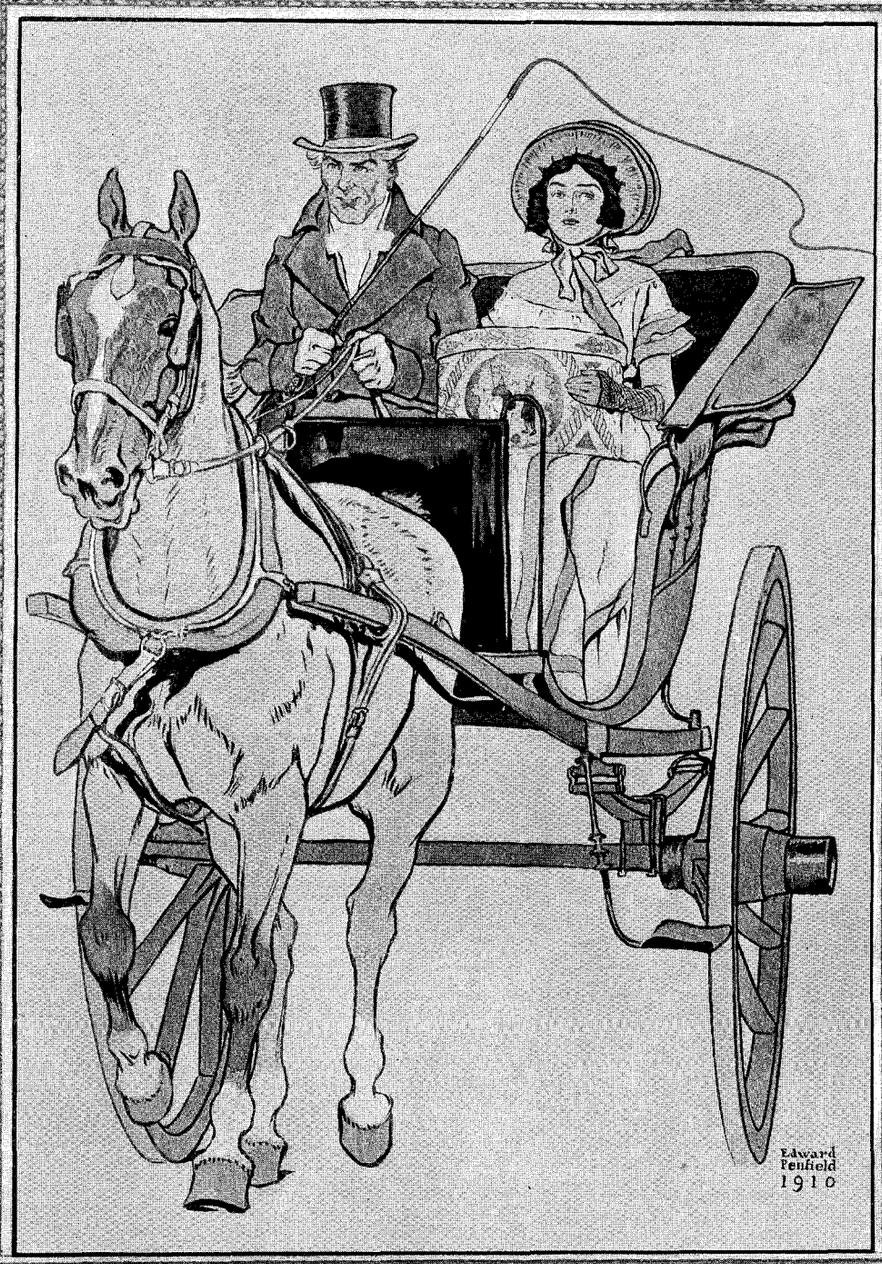

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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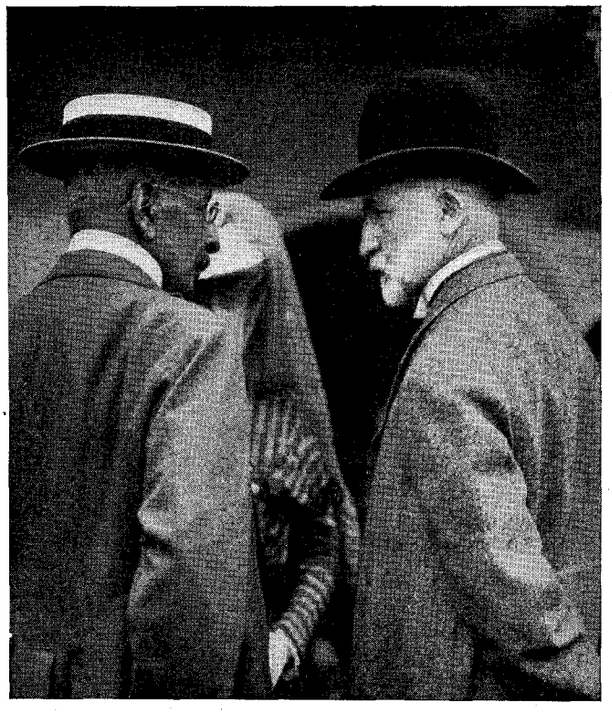
VOL. XLI., NO. 8 NEW YORK, AUGUST 20, 1910 WHOLE NUMBER 1061

TOPICS OF THE DAY

MAYOR GAYNOR'S HOUR OF TRIUMPH

THE SHOOTING of William J. Gaynor revealed with sudden and startling emphasis the fact that his seven brief months as Mayor of New York had not only silenced criticism, compelled the admiration of political foes, and won over a hostile daily press in his own city, but had also made him a conspicuous national figure. If the Mayor had glanced at the New York *World* that morning, before boarding the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*, he might have read an interview with William Travers Jerome, who said that, tho he had opposed the election of Judge Gaynor, he now thought him "one of the best mayors, if not the best, the city has ever had." And through all the numberless tributes appearing on the editorial pages of papers throughout the country after the murderous attack upon Mayor Gaynor ran a note of enthusiastic appreciation generally exprest in the phrase, "New York's best Mayor." This is true in his own city, while elsewhere we find him appraised no less highly, for the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) not only bears witness to his able handling of New York's municipal problem, but declares that "he has been teaching mayors all over the country what can be done to break rings, to oust rascals, and to secure efficiency and some degree of economy in the public service." That there are broader fields of usefulness opening before him is the opinion of many besides the Democratic editors to whose prophetic vision he appears as the Joshua who may lead the party hosts out of the wilderness. "Just at the threshold of his pride and power, daily rising in the estimation of the citizens of New York, and also attracting the attention of the residents of other States, until he was prominently mentioned as a Presidential possibility," a fatal ending to Mayor Gaynor's wounds, would, in the judgment of the New York *Evening Telegram* (Ind.), be a "cruel closing of a brilliant career."



A MOMENT BEFORE THE SHOT WAS FIRED.

Mayor Gaynor talking with President Montt of Chile on the deck of the steamer on which they were to be fellow passengers. Mr. Montt moved away and then, as the Mayor was exchanging goodbys with a number of friends, his assailant entered the group and shot him without warning.

The public demonstrations of affectionate interest shown in the streets of New York on Tuesday, August 9, have only been equaled before at the assassinations of our three martyred Presidents, remarks the New York *Press*. This paper also notes the rejoicing over the Mayor's apparently certain recovery. The would-be murderer, one James J. Gallagher, a discharged employee of the city, it will be remembered, found the Mayor surrounded by a group of friends on the deck of the ship which was to carry him to Europe for a brief vacation. Several shots were fired at close range, but one taking effect, the bullet striking the Mayor below the right ear and lodging in his throat. The assailant was at once borne down and overpowered by Street-Cleaning Commissioner "Big Bill" Edwards and others, and promptly handed over to the Hoboken police to await a speedy trial under "Jersey justice." The wounded Mayor was carried to St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, where his injury was found to be serious, but not necessarily fatal. Until his recovery John Purroy Mitchel, president of the Board of Aldermen, is acting Mayor of the city.

Without regard for political affiliations, the metropolitan papers bear witness to the success of Mayor Gaynor in the difficult duties of his position. *The Evening Mail*, *The Globe*, and *The Tribune*, all Republican, declare that the city can not spare him. In the same way *The Times* (Ind. Dem.), *The*

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Evening Sun (Ind.), and *The Evening Post* (Ind.) comment upon the "golden opinions" he has won of all sorts and conditions of men, and upon the distinctive personal quality that has made his work a living reality to the seething millions of the metropolis. Speaking as a representative of the many papers which opposed the Gaynor candidacy last year, *The Sun* (Ind.) says:

"Disappointing the expectations of those who opposed his election, and surpassing the highest hopes of his friends, Mr. Gaynor has been a memorably efficient Mayor, vigilant always to the public interest, wise with a certain taking simplicity, eager to correct abuses, singularly brave, intelligent, and alert, full of human and homely tang. Those who like us doubted the wisdom of his election bear hearty testimony to the superior wisdom of the people and to his fine qualities, and trust that he will live to continue his admirable public service and incidentally to know by a happier than posthumous fame how thoroughly he has earned the good-will of his fellow citizens."

Conspicuous last fall as the only important dailies supporting Judge Gaynor for his election, *The Press* (Rep.) and *The World* (Dem.) are now simply two voices in the chorus of praise. In *The World* we read:

"Elected by a party, Mayor Gaynor had become in seven months distinctively the people's magistrate. By his fidelity, by his simplicity, by his shaping of means to ends, by his directness of purpose, and by his zealous devotion to duty he had almost disarmed honest criticism. He found existing laws sufficient for his needs. From them he drew his authority, but it was he who furnished the initiative and the energy. Exercising no doubtful power, he vitalized the Mayoralty, corrected abuses, inaugurated sweeping reforms and economies, and gave an unmistakable impulse for good to every municipal agency. In him were centered many hopes of patriotic citizenship in a sphere much wider than that of his office. In his ripening career good men saw much that was promising for city, State, and country."

The New York *Staats-Zeitung* voices the opinion of the city's German-speaking population, in declaring that Mayor Gaynor's work "showed signs of the finest promise for the future, in which the last trace of 'graft' was likely to be eradicated from the municipal government." In Brooklyn, where Judge Gaynor lives and where he carried through his earlier reforms, *The Eagle* (Dem.), *Times* (Rep.), *Citizen* (Dem.), and *Standard Union* (Rep.), agree that he has raised the office of Mayor to a higher plane, and *The Eagle* adds that, should he recover, "the union of recognition, reward, and reparation he will challenge, through suffering endured and survived, may mount to an expression and an action far beyond any hope or exaltation he has ever indulged or coveted, so far as anything said by or known of him is concerned." The "exceptional integrity, intelligence, and will power" shown by William J. Gaynor in his brief service, stamp him, according to the deliberate assertion of the New York *Call* (Soc.), as "without a doubt, the best Mayor this city has had within the memory of living men."

The actual accomplishments of Mayor Gaynor's "rapid-fire reform administration" are thus summed up by the Washington *Herald*:

Removal of the aqueduct board and order to the new board to wind up the business, saving in commissioners' and engineers' salaries annually $200,000.

One hundred and twenty engineers, foremen, and laborers dismissed from the water department, saving annually $185,000.

Twenty heads of bureaus and laborers dismissed in the office of the borough president of Manhattan, saving annually $80,000.

Bureaus reorganized in the Bronx and 85 employees dismissed, saving annually $130,000.

One hundred and fifty foremen and laborers dismissed in Bronx Park department, saving annually $110,000.

Thirty drivers, stablemen, and men with no fixt duty, dismissed from fire department, and changes in details and accounting divisions, saving annually at least $100,000.

Sixty-five men dismissed from the sewer department, saving annually $70,000.

Controller Prendergast has dismissed 30 high-salaried men and clerks, saving annually $60,000.

Twenty persons dismissed from the department of buildings and offices, saving annually $20,000.

In the highway department 494 men were laid off for the winter months, saving $100,000.

By the reorganization of the bureau of street openings and the abolishment of an antiquated system the city will save annually an amount it is impossible to estimate, but which the Mayor says is "millions."

A number of reforms of a different nature are noted by the New York *World*:

Policemen have been forbidden to make unlawful arrests.

The cloak of civil-service protection has been extended to cover every possible position in the city's service.

Magistrates have been urged to administer their courts in a way that will inspire respect for the judiciary.

The Mayor has directed the police not to enter saloons in search of excise violations, but to report their observations from the outside in the form and manner provided by the excise law.

He has abolished all the plain-clothes details and directed Commissioner Baker to see that every policeman did his full duty in uniform.

The multitude of all-night licenses that had gradually spread throughout the city has been canceled.

The Mayor has visited the Night Court and personally reprimanded policemen for making illegal and "silly" arrests.

Less than a week before he was brutally attacked on the deck of the *Kaiser Wilhelm*, Mayor Gaynor replied to a suggestion of his candidacy for Governor of New York State in the following words:

"I have no ambition whatever except to fill the office which I now hold fairly well. It is, in fact, a much greater office than that of Governor, if I may speak plainly."

Nevertheless, predictions that he is in line for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1912 are being freely made. The very fact that "the Mayoralty of New York stands out conspicuously as the most important position in the Union next to the Presidency itself," serves to make the successful holder of that position the object of "country-wide and world-wide attention and admiration," is the opinion of the Elmira *Star-Gazette* (Ind. Dem.). Mayor Gaynor finds equal favor with the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) which believes that his work commends him "to the Democratic people of the United States as their candidate for President." In the words of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), he "has become a national figure of real power and importance in the rehabilitation of the Democratic party."

Many Republican papers, like the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, the Scranton *Truth*, and the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, call attention to the repeated mention of Mayor Gaynor by Democrats as a candidate for Governor and for President, and the Cleveland *Leader* goes so far as to designate him as "about the most commanding and virile leader of the Democratic party," a leader whose career is "full of interest and promise." The Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.) wonders how much American history hangs upon the outcome of the Mayor's wound. This despicable assault, we are told, will make his chances for winning his party's Presidential nomination two years hence many times stronger than they would have been without its happening—"so futile are the plans of assassins, who, often, when they fail in their purposes, benefit the man of their hatred, and when they succeed make of him a martyr." The same idea occurs to the writer of an editorial in the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.) who makes the assertion that altho his future was undeniably bright before he was attacked, he is now, if fully restored to health, "likely to attract the attention of his party more than ever before." Gaynor's great strength,

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according to the Bostonian interpreter, lies in the fact that "his feelings, impulses, and preferences have been essentially those of the masses, from whose point of view he has never escaped." Or, to use the phrase of the Newark *News* (Ind.), he is "not so much a Democrat as a democrat." As to his political prospects, he is, to quote *The Transcript* again, "already one of the two persons most prominently mentioned" for the Democratic Presidential nomination. Further—

"The man who shares this honor with him must depend for the persistency of his candidacy on being elected Governor of Ohio in November, whereas all that the living Gaynor needs to do to remain in the front rank of possibilities is to continue to hold the good-will of the country by reason of a successful administration of New York City's affairs. . . . The fear which two years ago prevented Gaynor's nomination for the Vice-Presidency, with Bryan, may now be dismissed as a result of the showing of the New York voters in the mean time. That was the attitude of the Church toward him. The Bryan Democrats at Denver dared take no risks on that score, even tho Brooklyn men there steadily insisted that it would make no great difference in the pollings. He is thus as likely, if he lives, to be the choice of the radical wing of the Democracy as Harmon is of its Conservatives."

On the other hand, the Hartford *Courant* (Rep.) asks its Democratic contemporaries to take a few cold facts into their reckonings:

"William J. Gaynor is a New York man by birth and residence. Among the Democrats of the West and South there is a wide (and deep) prejudice against that State and its Democratic politicians. . . . Nothing is much more certain in politics than that the Western and Southern Democrats will not consent to the nomination of a New York man for the Presidency year after next unless they are well convinced at the time that he can carry his own State. Could Gaynor carry the State of New York in the teeth of William Randolph Hearst's open, active, and ugly opposition? Hearst is the lion in the path as far as 1912 is concerned, and at latest advices he hated the Mayor quite as cordially as he hates Theodore Roosevelt."

THE RAILWAY PEACE CONFERENCE

LET US HOPE, remarks *The Wall Street Journal*, that the recent conference of railroad attorneys at Portsmouth will prove "as conducive to peace as was the other more famous conference held at the same place." For a week sixty-five lawyers, representing the railroads of the country, discust behind closed doors the railroad laws enacted at the last session of Congress. "Their chief purpose in conferring apparently," says the Providence *Journal*, "was to exchange ideas rather than to ventilate them publicly." Yet in spite of this reticence in regard to the detailed proceedings of the conference, we learn from a statement issued by the participants that the occasion revealed "a change of attitude of the railroads and of counsel toward Government regulation." According to one of the conferees "there was a plain indisposition to take any action which might create antagonism and strife." Yet rumor has it that the constitutionality of certain provisions of the new law was tentatively challenged; and it is officially stated that another conference will be called, probably in the fall. On the whole, however, the press interpret the event as marking the beginning of a new era in the relations of the railroads to the Government.

The whole intention of the railroad lawyers, as they explain it, says the New York *Evening Post*, "is to work harmoniously with the Inter-

HIS KANSAS CROP.
—Munson in the Newark *News*.

A POPULAR CHORUS.
—Johnson in the Philadelphia *North American*.

BREAKING THE COLT TO HARNESS.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

ECHOES OF A KANSAS CANNONADE.

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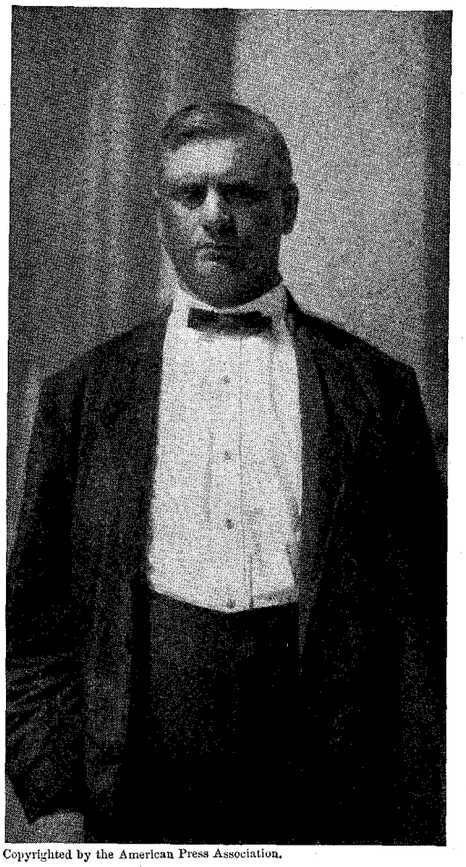
state Commerce Commission in arriving at a proper interpretation and reasonable application of the new statute and to seek to obtain from the recently established Court of Commerce a series of consistent decisions that will enable the railways to know just where they stand." *The Post* continues:

"It must be said at once that the advice which these railroad lawyers give their clients is excellent. Counsel for the railways who shut their eyes to the large facts are as foolish as engineers would be who should attempt to blink at physical obstacles in building a new line. Certain things have now to be accepted as established in the relations of the railroads to the public. The old helter-skelter system of haphazard and secret rates, with an oscillation between cutthroat competition and 'gentlemen's agreements,' is gone, and never will return. Any general counsel, who should now advise a board of directors in a contrary sense, ought to be immediately dismissed as incompetent. It is of no use for a lawyer or any other man to say to the hard fact, as Carlyle put it: 'Thou art not that way, but this way.' The passing of that folly is to be hailed."

Touching one provision, however, among those going into effect August 17, some doubt is exprest by the lawyers and the press. The provision prohibits, the New York *Journal of Commerce* says,

"in the usual and familiar language any common carrier from charging or receiving any greater compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of passengers for a shorter than for a longer distance in the same direction, the shorter being included within the longer distance, etc., but adds the following proviso: 'Provided, That upon application to the Interstate Commerce Commission such common carrier may, in special cases, after investigation, be authorized by the Commission to charge less for longer than for shorter distances for the transportation of passengers or property and the Commission may from time to time prescribe the extent to which such designated common carrier may be relieved from the operation of this section.'"



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THOMAS PRYOR GORE,

The blind Senator from Oklahoma who declares that he was offered a bribe to help legislation defrauding the Indians go through Congress, and who gives the names of certain members of Congress who are reported to have been "interested" in the McMurray contracts.

Upon this subject the Buffalo *Express* comments as follows:

"In regard to this clause, one of the attorneys explained: 'The law provides that if a railroad reduce the rate to meet water competition, it can not afterward increase that rate if water competition should cease. This is likely to result in the elimination of competition and it is not at all improbable that rates will be higher rather than lower. In fact, the serious menace in this law is that all incentive is taken away from the railroads to reduce rates, because of the difficulty and in many cases the impossibility of ever again raising them should conditions justify.' If this is the way the long-and-short-haul and other clauses will operate, it is obvious that the people themselves will demand their modification, as this attorney said."

In the statement issued by Edgar J. Rich, general solicitor for the Boston & Maine Railroad, we read that "confidence was exprest that the Interstate Commerce Commission will proceed conservatively and not make rulings which will seriously disturb existing conditions," for the Commission, in the words of the Chicago *Farmers' and Drovers' Journal* now "acts as a supreme arbiter between railroads and shippers, and before changes in charges can be made a sufficient reason must exist to justify a new schedule." The Boston *Transcript* believes that the whole long-and-short-haul problem is destined to be thrashed out before the Supreme Court, and concludes:

"Naturally, the railway counsel are not desirous of taking too many chances before that tribunal, and in this week's discussions at New Castle the belief was manifest that in dealing with the important questions to come before it the Interstate Commerce Commission will exercise fairness and moderation, and will take duly into account the difficult problems which face railway-traffic departments in the work of rate-making. This belief does not lack substantiation from decisions already made. It is a notable comment on the manner in which the new law strengthened the hands of the Commission, that the railroads appear to be looking directly toward this body for a fair and correct interpretation of the law, rather than placing any undue stress on the powers of the Commerce Court and beyond that of the Supreme Court, in correcting unjust decisions."

THE OKLAHOMA INDIAN LAND SCANDAL

"THE INDIANS," says the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.), "have been for more than a century the so-called wards of the Nation" and adds that "they have been robbed by the Government and robbed by individuals under the eyes of the Government, and they have been bled on account of the neglect of the Government." Many papers join *The Record* in urging attention to the case of the poor Indian. The occasion of this comment is the so-called Oklahoma Indian land scandal that has been filling so many columns in the daily newspapers. It is acknowledged by the press to be so complex that only the barest outline of it can be now set down.

In its news columns the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) relates that Senator T. P. Gore, of Oklahoma, said: "I will tell the full details of the scheme hatched at Washington to mulct these Indians out of $3,000,000, through the sale of their lands. I will give names, dates, and other circumstances relative to the bribe offered to me and to a member of the House of Representatives to remove our opposition to the scheme which would throw that vast sum of money into the hands of private attorneys." A committee headed by Congressman Charles H. Burke, of South Dakota, was appointed by the House of Representatives, adds *The Tribune*, to investigate the following charges made by Senator Gore on the floor of the Senate on June 24, last:

"That J. F. McMurray, of McAlester, Okla., and his associates had obtained 10,000 individual contracts with Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians for the sale of 450,000 acres of coal and asphalt lands, estimated to be worth from $30,000,000 to $160,000,000.

"That the profit to McMurray and his associates was to be 10 per cent. of a sum ranging from $3,000,000 to $16,000,000.

"That a New York syndicate already was prepared to take over the lands at $30,000,000.

"That when opposition to approving the contracts arose in Congress Senator Gore was approached and told that $25,000, or perhaps $50,000, would be available to him and that a like

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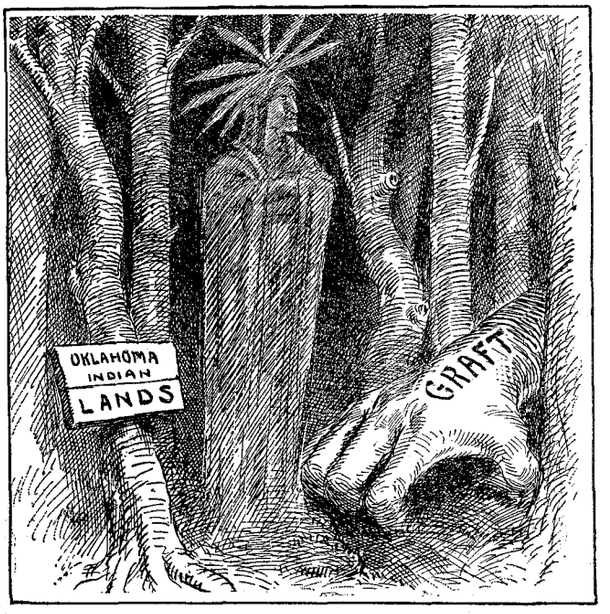
TIME WORKS GREAT CHANGES.
—McGurk in the Philadelphia *Record.*



EVEN HERE.
—Macauley in the New York *World.*

GIVE AND TAKE.

sum would be available to a member of the House of Representatives if all opposition was removed.

"That if the contracts had been approved the Indians would have been deprived of 10 per cent. of the profits guaranteed them by the Government, and the money would have gone to pay 'attorneys' fees' for which no material service had been rendered. Senator Gore also charged that 'an ex-Senator from Nebraska and an ex-Senator from Kansas were interested in the contracts.'"

At the hearing of the committee in Muskogee, testimony was presented which the New York *World* (Dem.) summarizes in two sections: first, Senator Gore's charges:

"1. That Jacob L. Hamon (former Republican National Committeeman) offered him a bribe of, first, $25,000, then $50,000, to withdraw his opposition to the McMurray Indian contracts, by which Indians were to dispose of lands of great value and interested persons were to profit about $3,000,000 in fees.

"2. That Hamon told him that Senator Curtis, of Kansas, and Representative McGuire, of Oklahoma, were interested in the contracts.

"3. That Hamon declared that Vice-President Sherman was also interested in the deal."

Then, substantially, the answers of the accused are as follows:

"*Vice-President Sherman*—The story that comes to me about the charges made by Senator Gore at Muskogee to-day is absolutely without the slightest shadow of foundation.

"*Senator Curtis*—I am not and have not been interested in them (the Indian contracts), directly or indirectly.

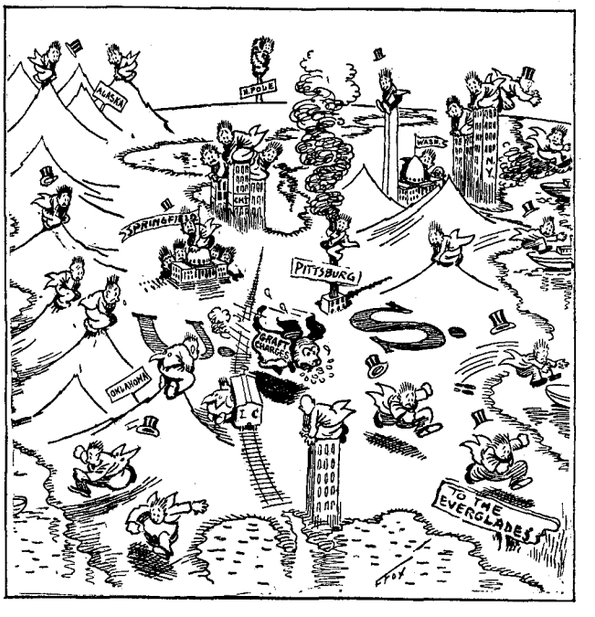
"*J. F. McMurray*—Bribery never entered my mind, no one has ever spoken to me, nor have I ever approached any one dishonestly.

"*Representative McGuire*—No man who is honest will say that I have now or ever had any interest in any Indian contracts with McMurray or anybody else.

"*Jacob Hamon*—Categorical denial of Gore's statements."

In addition D. C. McCurtain, a delegate for the Choctaws to Washington and a son of Green McCurtain, principal chief for the Choctaw nation, testified, according to the news dispatches, that he also, in 1906, received an offer of $25,000 to withdraw his opposition to the old tribal McMurray contracts which were subsequently disapproved by President Roosevelt. A sheaf of comment from every part of the country treats of the various charges and denials. The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) remarks: "It goes without saying that if a man engaged in an attempt to bribe a United States Senator named another United States Senator, a Representative, and the Vice-President of the United States as corruptly interested in the matter in hand, the fact has extremely little evidential value." The New York *World* urges that since most of the persons involved have exprest their readiness to appear before the House investigating committee, the committee "will make a serious mistake if it relieves any of them of that duty," and adds, "Vice-President Sherman, if only because of the eminence of his position should be the first to insist that he take the stand," for the reason that the matter "touches the integrity of the Government of which he is the second in rank." To the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) "Senator Gore seems to have acted without due consideration," since the allegation concerning the Vice-President "was confestly hearsay."

The New York *Globe* (Ind. Rep.) thinks that "nothing is uglier in American life than the tendency to delight in tearing down reputations," and the New York *Sun* (Ind.) believes "Mr.



MAD DOG!
—Fox in the Chicago *Evening Post.*

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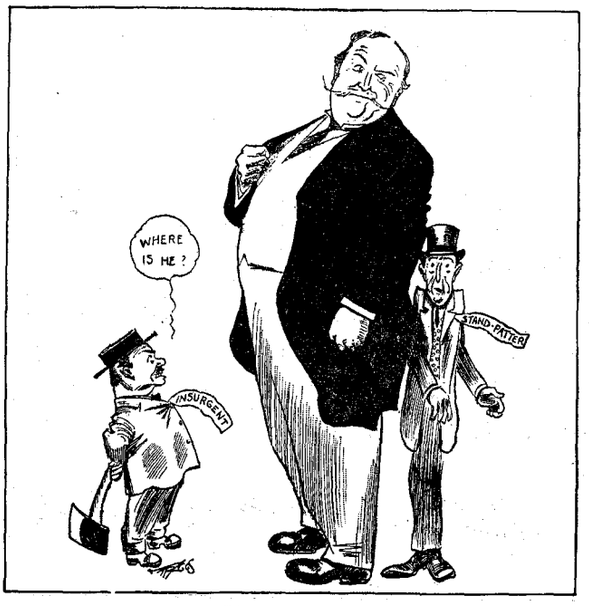
YOUTH WILL BE SERVED.
—Enright in the New York *Globe*.



BACKING UP TAFT.
—Triggs in the New York *Press*.

INSURGENCY TRIUMPHANT.

Gore has added a heavy load to his burden of responsibility by associating Vice-President Sherman's name with the affair." The Boston *Herald* (Ind.) remarks that "Senator Gore's error seems to have been one of judgment rather than of purpose," and the Burlington (Vt.) *Daily News* (Ind. Rep.) thinks that Hamon's statements are in keeping with "the rôle a lobbyist commonly plays under such circumstances." The Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind.) thinks "it would have been better for Gore to have brought the matter into light as soon as it occurred," and the Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.) remarks:

"It is unfortunate that Mr. Sherman should even be suspected of corruption. He is but a step from the Presidency. The calamity of a day may put him in the White House. There is something due to his position. His name should not be bandied about without good cause. We do not think that Senator Gore should have mentioned it unless possest of irrefutable evidence of the Vice-President's complicity in the proposed frauds."

"As all bribery offers so far disclosed were made on the 'contingent basis,'" the Washington *Post* (Ind.) regrets, "the investigation is unlikely to result in any prosecutions," but still, the New Orleans *Daily Picayune* (Dem.) feels that "the only thing to do is to probe the entire affair to the bottom and bring out the truth no matter whom it may incriminate." In common with many others, however, the Savannah *News* (Dem.) thinks it doubtful whether "anybody believes that Vice-President Sherman is in any way interested in McMurray's fee bill," and is glad that, in any case now, the Indians will be the gainers by the attention directed to their affairs. The Houston *Chronicle* (Ind.) fears "our nation will become a byword to the ends of the earth if something is not done to check the pickers and stealers." Of course, says the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), "the committee will make every effort to get at the truth," tho to the Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.) it seems incredible that anything might be found against Mr. Sherman or Mr. Curtis. The Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.) is not the only newspaper that deplores the mention of Mr. Sherman, because "the news goes broadcast throughout the world." The Pueblo *Chieftain* (Rep.) hopes the investigation will continue "until every bit of information has been brought out," and the Denver *Rocky Mountain News* (Dem.) thinks Mr. Sherman's knowledge of Indian affairs "ought to enable him to make his innocence plain so as to direct the committee to the place of guilt." For pending further investigation, as the Ogden *Standard* (Ind. Rep.) puts it, "the people generally are withholding judgment," in spite of the fact that the Los Angeles *Herald* (Dem.) believes that "Sherman's record is such he will have to establish his innocence."

A YEAR OF THE TARIFF LAW

"IT HAS BEEN kicked down-stairs by Democratic godparents and disowned at family gatherings of its own people, yet despite cuffs, kicks, and misrepresentation its first year of life ends with a record of achievement not equaled since customs ports were first opened on America's shores." In these words the New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent pays glowing tribute to the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Law, which celebrated this month its first birthday anniversary. In justification of his enthusiasm the correspondent cites the latest tariff figures issued by the Treasury Department and the Department of Commerce and Labor, from which we learn that the new law *does* represent revision downward, and that "as a producer of revenue it is so far ahead of all other tariff acts that an attempt to compare any of them with it is not comparison, but contrast." Champ Clark, the minority leader in the House, has declared that "the average rate of the Payne Law is at least 2 per cent. higher than the average rate of the Dingley Law." According to the figures now published "the average *ad valorems* on all imports during the year were about 4.5 per cent. lower than under the Dingley Law." Moreover, the customs receipts for the first year of the Payne Law "averaged $1,000,000 for every working day," which gives a monthly average "about $6,000,000 in excess of the Dingley Law receipts." We are further informed that the imports for the past twelve months have broken all records, while the exports exceeded those of 1909. To quote further from the Washington correspondence of *The Tribune* (Rep.):

"It appears from the statistics that President Taft was entirely within the facts in his two principal statements respecting the Payne Law. On the day he signed the bill the President said he believed it to be the result of a sincere effort on the part of the Republican party to make a downward revision, and six weeks later, at Winona, Minn., he declared the Payne Law to be the best tariff ever proposed by the Republican party. . . .

"Another measure of a tariff law's success is the amount of

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TWO AMERICAN PRESIDENTS AT BEVERLY.

President Montt of Chile is seated at the left of Mrs. Taft, while Mrs. Montt sits at President Taft's left. In the group standing behind them may be seen Miss Mabel Boardman, Secretary Knox, Secretary Norton, and Governor Draper of Massachusetts.

manufacturers' materials imported under it, for it follows that if the imports of these materials are gaining, labor is protected and employed. . . . The value of imported manufacturers' materials, including both crude and partly manufactured, amounted to $856,000,000 in 1910, against $673,000,000 a year ago, $410,000,000 ten years ago and $287,500,000 twenty years ago. Thus imports of manufacturers' materials in 1910 were larger than ever before, and were 109 per cent. greater than a decade ago and 198 per cent. greater than two decades ago. . . .

"Expressing the hopes of the Democrats, Champ Clark predicted that on March 31, 1910, there would be an increase in the tariff duties of 25 per cent. on account of the maximum and minimum clause of the Payne Law. He saw the United States involved in a commercial war with reprisals against this country by all the leading nations of the world. The maximum rates have not been invoked against a single nation. Instead of causing a calamity, the maximum and minimum clause vindicated the assertions of its friends that it would be a blessing. It enabled the President to gain great concessions for the products of the American farm, mine, and factory in foreign markets, embargoes against American products being removed and other harassing restrictions being eliminated."

"The Payne Tariff Law," declares the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.), "has fulfilled all, or almost all, the promises of its friends, and has refuted all the accusations of its enemies."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* (Com.) and the Boston *Herald* (Ind.), on the other hand, point out that the Payne Law had "important help" in making its showing as a revenue producer. Thus "it is admitted," says *The Journal of Commerce*, "that an increase of at least $12,000,000 customs receipts was due to the 'rehabilitation' of the customs service and the 'improvement of its morale.'" Another cause of the increase of revenue, we are told by this paper, "was the revival in the import trade of the country that came after the depression of 1908, which latter was not caused by the tariff, and that set in long before the passage of the Tariff Bill."

The existence of indefensible schedules in the Payne Law, remarks the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), "simply makes manifest the force of President Taft's contention that adequate and accurate revision was impossible with existing machinery." Looking to the future the Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.) says:

"The tariff board is now in the midst of a careful inquiry into the cost of production, here and abroad. . . . . .

"It is the belief in Washington that the board will not be in a position to make a report at the session of Congress next winter. . . . . .

"President Taft, it is understood, has approved the suggestion of Republican members of Congress that a joint rule be adopted limiting the revision to schedules to be specified, which are not now satisfactory. Agitation for this plan will be started in Congress next December.

"The disadvantages of opening the entire tariff to amendment are so apparent that it is probable Congress will adopt this rule. Neither Congress nor the business world relishes the prospect of another long period of tariff uncertainty."

UNPUNISHED CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES

A CASUAL glance at the head-lines in the daily press for the past month is sufficient to convince any one that discussions of criminal conditions in the United States, however trite the subject, have at least abundant provocation. We read of assaults on men humble and men prominent, of murder mysteries abroad and at home, of a race war in Texas and a lynching in Ohio, of rioting at a street railway strike in Columbus and at a sugar refinery strike in New York, of stolen securities and absconding cashiers, and of countless other and minor outrages too ordinary to gain notice on the front pages. The significance of these episodes and their relation to the law have been recently set forth in an article entitled "Unpunished Crime in the United States," contributed to *The Independent* (New York) by Judge G. C. Holt, of the United States District Court of New York. After pointing out that "the enormous aggregate of the amount of modern crime passes unnoticed" because the attention of the public is concentrated on the events of the day, Judge Holt makes some startling estimates of the extent of unpunished crime. Basing his opinion on statistics of lynchings published by the Chicago *Tribune*, he declares that there are, in rough estimate, "approximately 100,000 unhung

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murderers" of the lynching type, for "every person wilfully taking an active part in a lynching is guilty of murder." In a similar manner Judge Holt indicates that out of an estimated number of 165,000 persons now living who have participated in strike rioting there are at least 150,000 who have never been convicted for the felonies and murders thereby committed. "There has been no time in many years in which crimes of violence have been more rife than they have been in recent years in the oldest and most thickly populated parts of this country."

To remedy such an unfortunate state of affairs Judge Holt has certain positive proposals. "The use of the instrumentalities by which most of these crimes are committed should be restricted by law." The first of these instrumentalities is the revolver. Says Judge Holt:

"The repeating pistol is the greatest nuisance in modern life. Every criminal, every madman, every crank, every bad boy, carries one. Nineteen-twentieths of all the crimes of violence that are committed are effected by its use. All firearms are weapons whose use involves such terrible injury that no one should be permitted to use them except strictly in self-defense. . . . Every person engaging in the business of selling revolvers should be licensed, and every person who wishes to obtain a revolver should be required to first obtain a license. It should be a serious offense for a dealer in firearms to sell a revolver to a person who has not a license authorizing him to have it."

The same restrictions, the Judge believes, should apply to high-explosives, bombs, stilettos, slung-shots, and brass knuckles. "No man ever makes a bomb for any legitimate purpose," and the possession of such things "should be made by law *prima facie* evidence of a guilty intention to use them for a criminal purpose."

Turning to the problem of mob violence Judge Holt places the responsibility clearly upon the officers of the law and the magistrates. He writes:

"If, at the outset of an attempt at lynching or of a strikers' mob, half-a-dozen or a dozen men were arrested for rioting, were tried the next day, and were sent to the penitentiary for a month, or a fortnight, or even for a week, rioting would stop. . . . . .

"The real responsibility, however, for the suppression of crime should not be put upon the inferior officers actually charged with the making of arrests, but upon those at the head of the police force. . . . Under most systems of the organization of municipal police in this country, the chief of police is appointed by the Mayor and may be removed by him. The Mayor, in some instances, may be removed by the Governor, and in substantially all instances is subject either to such removal or to indictment for neglect of duty. The Governor, as the supreme representative of executive authority in the State, has an active responsibility in all such cases, and should be held to such responsibility by public opinion. He should make it known that police officers, sheriffs, or mayors who permit lynchers to gather and mobs to collect and grow, without interference, will be removed and prosecuted for violation of their duty. A few instances of such removals would put an end to the present toleration of the police for mob disorder.

"But no action by the police will amount to anything without the efficient cooperation of police magistrates. . . . [They], more than any other judges, represent to the ordinary people of our cities the administration of justice. They can do more, by firm and upright conduct, to preserve public order and to instil into the mind of the community respect for law than any other class of magistrates, and they can do more to degrade the administration of justice and to foster tendencies to public disorder and lawlessness than any other class of magistrates."

In addition to the opportunities for weakness on the bench and on the part of the prosecuting officer, the method of conducting criminal trials is so unsatisfactory that "under our present system the punishment of crime is a sort of a lottery." The Judge criticizes the frequent inexcusable delay in the conduct of criminal trials, and adds:

"Our system of appeals in criminal cases might also be much improved. I think it would be well to grant no stays except in capital cases. There should be some presumption of justice in the judgment. Certainly no stay should be granted except on a judge's certificate that there were reasonable grounds for an appeal. Every effort should be made to have appeals quickly heard. No judgment should be reversed on appeal if, upon the whole record, the judgment appears to have been just, no matter what technical errors were made on the trial."

To conclude:

"Severity, as a general rule, does more harm than good in criminal punishment. What is needed is prompt punishment and certain punishment. It need not be severe. When criminal punishment is so administered by the courts that the community at large reaches the conclusion that crime, if committed, will probably be promptly punished, it will largely cease."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

IT seems now to be a run-patter instead of a stand-patter.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

"DR. CRIPPEN Reads Bible, Gets Lawyer," announces the New York *World.* Playing both sides, apparently.—*Houston Post.*

So long as we have Mr. Roosevelt and the State of Oklahoma with us the country will not suffer from ennui.—*Wall Street Journal.*

STILL, it must be conceded that taking land from the Indians is one of the oldest of American institutions.—*New York Evening Mail.*

OKLAHOMA CITY shows a gain of 540 per cent. in population in ten years, or 50 per cent. a year. Just think where Oklahoma City would be if she had got started one hundred years ago.—*Atlanta Journal.*

A NEGRO poet has been made a janitor at Harvard, which makes him the most successful poet we know.—*Detroit Journal.*

A BRITISH official has been arrested on the charge of defrauding the Burmese Government of two hundred and fifty elephants. When arrested, however, none of the stolen property was found upon him.—*New York American.*

THAT investigation at Muskogee has developed the fact that gentlemen have not answered questions with that degree of exactness which should characterize the words of men of unimpeachable veracity when interrogated upon matters of such impressive consequence.—*Houston Post.*

INSURGENCY is a condition and not a theory.—*Deseret News.*

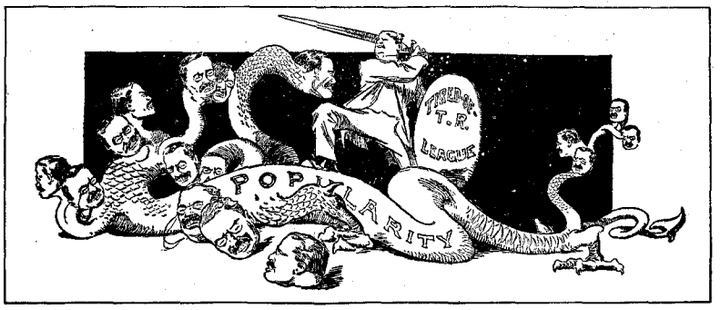
FOR more than one reason Dr. Cook has decided not to revisit the Pole.—*Boston Transcript.*

WELL, anyway, the Kansas insurgents did not carry Danville, Ill.—*Brooklyn Standard Union.*

HE seems to be the Colonel of the political situation in almost every State.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

THE Emporia *Gazette* thinks if Mr. Taft caught Ballinger stealing his cow he would blame the cow.—*Los Angeles Herald.*

TENNESSEE'S voters, it appears, do not pardon what they regard as the mistakes of Governor Patterson so readily as the Governor pardons what he considers the mistakes of his friends.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*



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THE HYDRA.

—Mayer in the New York *Times.*

WITH the friends and family of Mr. Roosevelt strategically scattered over the country, the Charleston *News and Courier* considers that the time for the great *coup d'état* is almost at hand. General Wood has been placed in supreme command of the army, Willis L. Moore will control the elements. In California, the young Roosevelt, disguised as a carpet agent, will be in charge of the militia of the Pacific Slope. A son-in-law is preparing the way in Ohio. Another Roosevelt is in Paris, studying the methods used by both Napoleons. Evidently, our day of doom is near.—*New York Evening Post.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

THE UNITED STATES AS AN AFRICAN POWER

THE FREE STATE of Liberia is to receive the financial, administrative, and protective help of Washington. Bankrupt, disorganized, and unable to take care of itself, declare the European press, the negro Republic is to be made into an "American Egypt." This important step in American expansion is by no means looked upon unfavorably by the European Powers whose interests lie in Africa. To what extent it may be looked upon as an American expansion is best learned from the following account of the transaction as detailed in the London *Times*:

MR. R. P. FALKNER,
Special Financial Agent in the United States and Europe for Liberia.

"The United States Government has intimated to the Liberian Government its willingness to assist Liberia in placing the Republic on a stable basis by taking entire charge of the finances, military organization, agriculture, and boundary questions of the country.

"The American Government has throughout been in communication with London, Paris, and Berlin, and the scheme formulated in Washington is understood to have the general approval of those governments. The Monrovian Executive has also exprest satisfaction with the American plan, but when the various details have been worked out it will be necessary for the legislature of Liberia to meet and formally to approve the measure. Meanwhile, on the suggestion of the United States, Liberia has appointed Mr. R. P. Falkner, head of the late American Commission to Liberia, Special Financial Agent in the United States and Europe for Liberia. President Taft has asked Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the New York bankers, to arrange for a loan, and a member of this firm is now in Europe discussing the details. The loan will probably be for £400,000, and will be shared by American, French, and German banks. It will be employed first of all in paying off the two existing British loans, as well as the internal loans and floating debt, and the Customs will be hypothecated for its service. It is proposed that the Financial Board at Monrovia shall include members of the various countries interested, under the presidency of an American."

This is less inconsistent than the way in which other territories have been treated by the United States, declares the Manchester *Guardian*, which highly approves of the arrangement, and remarks:

"It seems an excellent arrangement, and most of the West African towns will be grateful to America for taking the lead. A few American critics have disapproved this interference by the United States in African affairs, on the ground that it is inconsistent with the Monroe Doctrine. It is less inconsistent than the Protectorate over the Philippines; and the United States have always taken an honorable interest in Liberia, which, as every one knows, was founded by a party of repatriated negroes from the Southern States. . . . The international character of the financial control will, we hope, be a guaranty that greater consideration will be shown in the future by the great neighbors of Liberia for an experiment in native government which those who know the country best are reluctant to write down wholly as a failure."

The appearance of "a new Power in Africa" is "a change which will affect future history," observes *The Daily Mail*, "as perhaps no other event in the last twenty years, with the single exception of the Fall of Port Arthur." "In this act we may recognize Mr. Roosevelt's masterful teaching." To quote further:

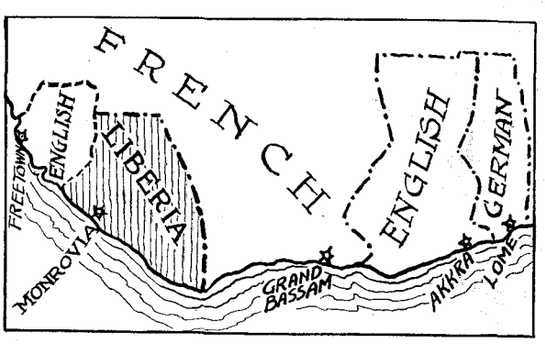
"This appearance of the United States in Africa is momentous in every way. For the first time the United States appear in the Eastern hemisphere and are brought into close touch with Old-World policy and politics. The annexation of the Philippines and of Hawaii, which gave the United States their first Colonial possessions at a distance from the homeland, was the natural consequence of their position in the Pacific. But now they enter another continent, and one in the most intimate relation with European rivalry. Britain, Spain, France, and Germany already have interests in West Africa. Henceforth the United States are added to the list. The event is one which we in this country shall heartily welcome. No enmity parts England from the great transatlantic Republic. Her speech is our speech; her institutions are in essence ours."

Referring to the fact that "Liberia has taken admitted rank as a failure," *The Pall Mall Gazette* (London) thinks that "the guardianship of the United States is the best solution of the difficulty." "The United States is not to escape her share of 'the white man's burden,'" says *The Tablet* (London), "and, to do her statesmen justice, they show no disposition to shirk it."

France has rights in that part of Africa which she feels sensitive about, as we learn from the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) in which we read of all the friendly things French colonizers have done for the Black Republic. This paper remarks that Mr. Knox has overlooked French claims, and tells us:

"We are the people who possess the longest common frontier with Liberia, because Guinea and the Ivory Coast make us neighbors for 800 kilometers, while England is conterminous for only 200, and this, combined with our friendly treatment of Liberia, gives rights which ought not to be overlooked."

German papers do not speak very enthusiastically of America's action in Africa. The *Koelnische Zeitung* says the English papers, *The Pall Mall Gazette* and *The Daily Mail*, quoted



LIBERIA.
Showing its proximity by sea and land to the regions occupied by the Powers of Europe.

above, favor the action of the United States because they think it will help in ultimately reimbursing the English holders of Liberian Government bonds. The act was certainly not one of pure benevolence or originating in a desire to share the "white

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man's burden," says the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), and thus states its views:

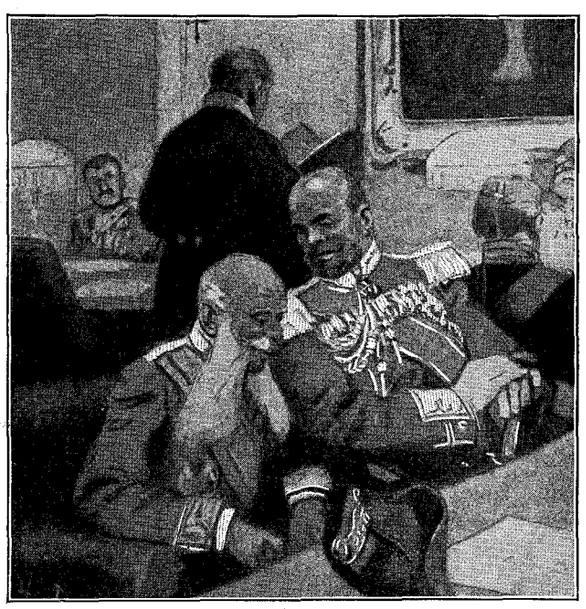
"It is superfluous to say that this project for helping the negroes did not originate in any sentimental motive. Probably the prospect of securing a coaling-station in West Africa had very much more weight with American statesmen. As soon as it can be made clear to Congress that this first step in expansion can only have one ending—the transformation of this negro Republic into territory ruled over by whites and yielding rich returns to them—then all the good men in the country with a pious smirk will approve the dark act of annexation."

Altho the United States "will not be shaken in its adherence to the Monroe Doctrine in North and South America, yet now the Government at Washington is planting its foot on the third continent of the earth," reflects the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, but adds reassuringly:

"People are making a mountain out of a molehill in this matter. If America will help Liberia with good money and Liberia submits to be a dependent of the great transatlantic Power, no one has any ground for complaint on the plea that rights already granted to other Powers are being infringed. This is by no means the case as far as we can see. There seems to be little reason why Germany should refuse to give out that she is quite agreeable to the step taken by America. Whether the latter has not assumed a burden which later on she will find somewhat irksome, is her own business."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE REACTIONARY DOUMA

IF RUSSIA ever entertained any hopes of obtaining representative government from the Third Douma, her hopes have been completely shattered by the legislative activity of the Russian Parliament during the session just ended. Such is the unanimous opinion of the Russian press, with the exception of that portion of it which officially represents the Government, the extreme parties of the Right, and the reaction. At no time was disappointment in the Douma so wide-spread and so freely exprest. The session before the last saw at least one popular measure adopted, the act of religious toleration toward the Old Orthodox Church. It is true that later the Council of the Empire so modified the bill as to make the legal status of the Old Orthodox believers even worse than it had been before.



THE RUSSIAN PRIVY COUNCIL.

NICHOLAS II.—"Ivan Ivanovitz, we must have a pogrom in Finland."

"It is impossible, Little Father."

"Why so? Surely, you have not grown humane."

"No, Little Father. But every single Jew was killed at the last pogrom." —*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

Nevertheless the Douma received credit for this one piece of progressive legislation, and thus escaped unqualified condemnation. But during the last session not even one bill was passed displaying a desire to introduce the reforms needed in the country, while much of its legislation went directly in the face of public opinion, and showed the Douma's absolute servility to the Government. The most glaring examples are: (1) The bill to abolish the holding of land by peasants in common without providing land for those who would thereby find themselves almost without any. (2) The complete surrender of the Douma to the Ministry of Marine when it finally voted all the money the Ministry requested without insisting on its original demand to control the expenditure of the money. And (3) The abolition of Finland's autonomy. It is this last act in particular which brought down the fiercest attacks upon the Douma, and will probably cost the reactionary parties dear in next year's parliamentary elections.

GERMANY HAMPERED BY THE DREADNAUGHT FASHION.

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

It is inconceivable to the Russian people, who are themselves hankering for liberty, that a body supposed to represent them should destroy the liberties of another nation, which even the czars were forced to respect under an absolute monarchy. The Anti-Finland Bill has completely alienated the most moderate and conciliatory part of the Opposition in the Douma. And Professor Milyukov, who at the beginning of the session declared that the people are taking a growing interest in the Douma, and that its significance is bound to increase, is now compelled to admit that parliamentary government in Russia is a farce. It does not exist. For, as R. Blank says in *Zaprocy Zhizny* (St. Petersburg):

"The Douma has thoroughly justified the expectations of its creators. Submissive to the point of self-renunciation, it fulfils every demand made by the Government powers, and constitutes, it may be said, the most obedient organ of the bureaucracy. There is not a single governor-general, there are only a few captains of police, and it is by no means all the officials, who display such readiness, zeal, and humility in obeying orders from above as do the 'people's' representatives of the Third Douma. However, it would be astonishing if the Third Douma had been otherwise. The elective law of 1907 did not aim to create a popular representative body, but to bring into existence what our present Parliament really is—an obedient, submissive chamber, eagerly performing the work it is assigned by the bureaucracy. In fact, what we must wonder at is that even under this elective law quite a large number of real popular representatives found their way into the Douma, and now constitute a resolute and firm Opposition, and that public opinion after all exercises such an influence upon it that for almost three years the Douma hypocritically concealed its real nature, not showing its true face until this moment.

"The present Douma can not discredit representative government in the people's eyes, as some fear. The people know how this Douma was elected and what a profound difference there

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is between it and a real representative body. Kokovtzev was right when he openly said we have no Parliament. To regard our Douma as representative would really be to lower the idea of popular representation. As yet we have no Parliament; we must still get one. The complete failure of the present Douma to produce the slightest change in the old régime will bring its own downfall, and with it the downfall of the elective law of 1907, so preparing the way to a new elective system and to a real parliament of the people."

And the *Sovremennoye Slovo* (Liberal, St. Petersburg) thus briefly characterizes the Third Douma:

"The country lives for itself and the Douma for itself. The country is silent, the Douma is loquacious. The Third Douma has had only one effect—it has entrenched itself in its own indifference and has strengthened the people's discontent. These are the sole results of the third session."

The *Satirikon*, a comic paper (St. Petersburg), pays its compliments to the servility of the Douma and its utter uselessness to the people in several ironical jokes.

GERMAN PEOPLE FAVOR LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS

A SPEECH of Mr. Asquith's has drawn from the German Liberal press a denial of the German Government's statement that Bethmann-Hollweg's Navy Budget was popular, and the Government was forced by the people to refuse Britain's offer to come to an agreement on the subject of limitation. The words of the English Prime Minister were as follows:

"If it were possible by arrangement between the two countries even now to reduce the rate of construction, no one would be more delighted than His Majesty's Government. We have approached the German Government on the subject. They found themselves unable, and they could not do it without an Act of Parliament repealing their Navy Law, which they tell us, no doubt with perfect truth, would not have the support of public opinion in Germany."

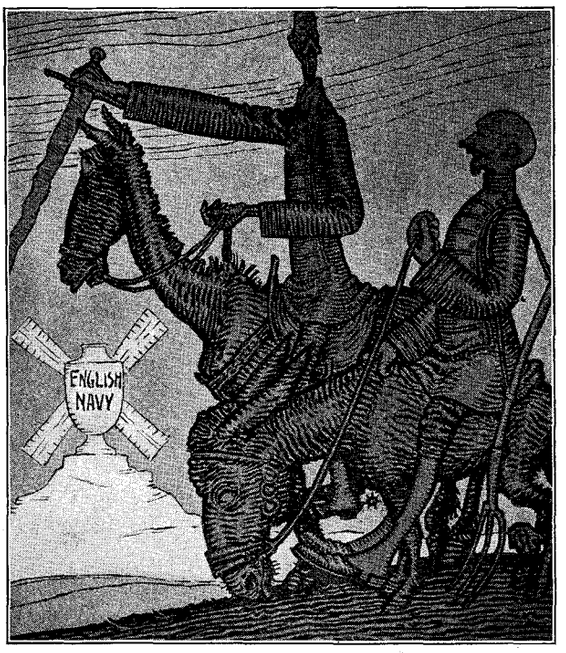
In view of the comment of the German press there seems

THE SOCIALIST FLOOD RISES TO SWAMP THOSE WHO OPPOSE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS.
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

something almost ironical in the words "no doubt with perfect truth." The Berlin correspondent of the London *Mail* charges the German Government with traducing the people, and writes as follows:

"Mr. Asquith's disclosure that the German Government declined to discuss a naval understanding with Britain on the ground that German public opinion was opposed to such a step arouses astonishment and indignation.

"The Government has persistently declined to take the nation into its confidence in reference to the British overtures, and the attempt to saddle the country with the responsibility for their



DON QUIXOTE BETHMANN-HOLLWEG.
"That must be the real point of attack."
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

rejection is angrily resented. The Government is called upon to produce the correspondence which has taken place in order that the country may have the opportunity of clearing itself from blame for the ruinous competition in Dreadnoughts forced on by the German war party's ambition for supremacy both on land and on sea. Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Chancellor, is warned that if public opinion is given the facts and allowed to discuss them the world would not long be left in doubt who is to blame for the 'limitless' German naval plans."

The great organ of the commercial and industrial classes in Germany, the *Berliner Tageblatt*, protests against the way Bethmann-Hollweg's cabinet throws the blame on the people, and we read:

"We most emphatically protest against the assertion that popular opinion would not indorse such an alteration of the Navy Bill as would admit of a limitation compact with England. While Germany would refuse to be dictated to by any foreign Power as to the extent of her naval armaments, it would be a very different thing if the greatest sea Power in the world holds out the hand with a view to limiting armaments or keeping them at a certain fixt point.

"Such an offer would be welcomed by the whole nation with the greatest cordiality. When the *Tageblatt* sent a circular letter to all the most important provincial papers of the Empire we find the result of its inquiries thus summarized by the Berlin organ:

"The vast majority of German provincial newspapers would hail with delight any compact that would limit naval armaments. . . . The German Government has no right and no reason for declaring that it is bound to refuse any offer of negotiations on this subject because such a step would outrage public opinion."

"After Mr. Asquith has made this revelation," declares the Leftist *Morgenpost* (Berlin), "it is the duty of the public to proclaim aloud the view which it has held for years on the desirability of bringing about an agreement for the restriction of armaments." "The speech has gained the importance of a political event," says the Berlin *Taegliche Rundschau* (Conservative), but fears it will be powerless in abating the naval rivalry and the panic of England. "The majority of the German people was not behind the majority which passed the Navy Act,"

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remarks the Berlin *Vorwaerts* (Socialist), "and if the Government now proposed a reduction in armaments the Reichstag would pass the bill." Very pertinent is the comment of the Manchester *Guardian*:

"The warm reception that Mr. Asquith's speech on the Navy has received in Germany and Austria shows how fast opinion is ripening, and how weary Central Europe is becoming of the unnatural antithesis between her policy and that of Great Britain."

Almost at the moment the British Minister was speaking, the greatest war-ship in the world was being launched from the Devonport dockyard. This is the *Lion*—England's fifteenth Dreadnought. She is armed with eight 13.5-inch guns, so arranged as to allow the whole main armament to be trained on either side. These guns fire projectiles of 1,250 pounds a distance of 5,000 yards. The displacement of the *Lion* is 26,000 tons, length 700 feet, breadth 88 feet. Her speed is to be 30 knots.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CRISIS IN SPAIN

THE RECALLED Ambassador Marquis Ojeda has arrived in Spain from Rome and will confer with the Papal Nuncio at Madrid. Meanwhile the pulpits are breathing out threatenings against the anticlericals and Prime Minister Canalejas, while meetings of the Clericals are being arranged at central places such as Vittoria, Pampluna, and Tortosa. The most serious feature of the situation lies in the fact that the Bourbon party are fomenting the disaffection with a view of causing Alfonso to abdicate and of placing Don Jaime, the Carlist pretender, on the throne. At present this move occupies the attention of the press, and until the negotiations with the Vatican take a more favorable turn the country remains in excited perturbation, for the very throne appears to be tottering. Such is, at least, the opinion of the papal organ *Roma* (Rome) which points to Portugal as a warning and talks of a projected revolution during which the Carlists may find an opportunity to raise their flag, gather their adherents, and take possession of Madrid. Of the responsibility of the Prime Minister this organ remarks:

DON JAIME DE BOURBON,
The Carlist pretender, whom his party are urging on to seize Madrid and mount the throne.

"The movement at the head of which Señor Canalejas has put himself is an entirely artificial one. Unfortunately, however, that does not imply that it will not be successful. Those Catholic protests, representing the opinion of the vast majority of the people of Spain, which have been pouring into the Vatican and the Spanish Parliament during the last fortnight, are excellent in their way, but they are not half so effective as the votes thrown into the ballot-boxes on election day.

"There is another and a very serious side to the question. The ultimate aim of the hidden power behind Canalejas in this anticlerical movement is the destruction of the throne as well as of the altar. Canalejas was brought into power by the backwash of the Ferrer agitation, and it was Ferrer's friends and disciples who tried a few years ago to assassinate King Alfonso and only last year to produce a revolution. And if this were not sufficient His Catholic Majesty has only to look across the border for a bitter but very instructive object-lesson. In Lisbon the portraits of the regicides of last year are being exposed for sale in the shops. King Manuel dares not leave his palace without taking the most elaborate precautions, while the Republican leaders are acclaimed with enthusiasm in the streets, and the new Radical Prime Minister, in an interview granted to a correspondent of the *Matin*, boasts thus: 'On January 29, 1908, I offered asylum to Alpoim who was persecuted by the Dictator Franco on account of his revolutionary propaganda; my friends, all Liberals, have been for years the object of most violent attacks from the Clericals and the Nationalists.'"

THE USELESSNESS OF THE FLYING-MACHINE.—The deadly aeroplane is becoming as proverbial an expression as the deadly dirigible. Horace said the man who first launched his ship on the ocean must have had a heart of oak and triple brass, but all the courage and endurance in the world can not, as far as has appeared, give man one-thousandth part of the control of the air which canvas and steam have given him over the ocean. It is, therefore, very natural that the London papers should be discussing the profitableness or otherwise of airmanship in view of the recent killing of Mr. Rolls at Bournemouth and five aeronauts in Germany. A writer who signs himself "Common Sense" sends a letter to the London *Daily Chronicle*, in which he says:

"Is it worth while that the mind of the people at large should be distracted from the things that do matter by these cheap notorieties—that a splendid young life should be sacrificed to make a Bournemouth holiday? Is it worth while?"

Mr. Arthur Mee, in the same paper remarks:

"What good can come of an air-ship as big as a steamship, which carries a handful of people and may be dashed to pieces by the tearing of a bit of silk? What good can come of an aeroplane which carries the power of a hundred horses up to the skies, but can carry with it no more than two, or perhaps three, men?"

Another eminent publicist and novelist, Mr. Harold Begbie, objects to the air-ship on more general grounds, and declares that "all the present excitement concerning aviation is a palpable and shameful danger to humanity."

THE UNCONQUERED AIR.
—*Punch* (London).

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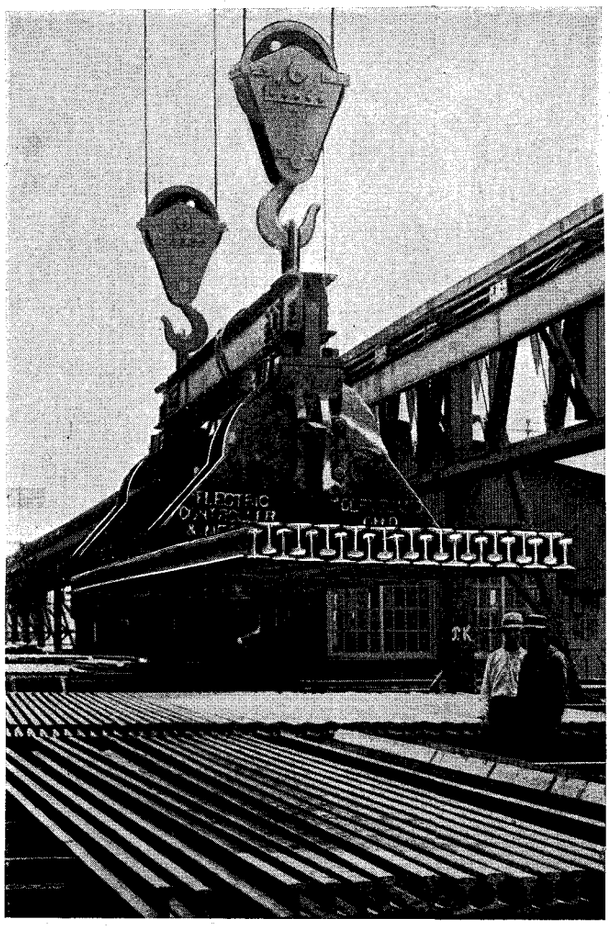
MAGNETIC HANDLING OF HUGE WEIGHTS

THE NOTEWORTHY results attained by the use of lifting-magnets wherever large masses of iron are to be handled quickly and readily have already been described in these columns. An article by H. G. Barrington in *The American Exporter* (New York, August) shows how greatly this use has extended of late and gives an idea of the enormous size of the masses handled by these great electromagnets. Says the writer:

"For loading and unloading rails, tubes, and large plates it has been found an advantage to operate the magnets in pairs. In this manner twenty to twenty-five rails at a time may be lifted while nested together and dropt in the exact location desired without disturbing their arrangement, enabling a whole car of rails to be loaded neatly in a few minutes. It is in such special uses of the lifting-magnet that the saving of time and labor is most marked. The grip by simple magnetic force, by saving space occupied by the old hooks and chains, enables the magnet to do work which is impossible to the old method, as, for example, the close and accurate piling of rails and structural steel without rehandling.

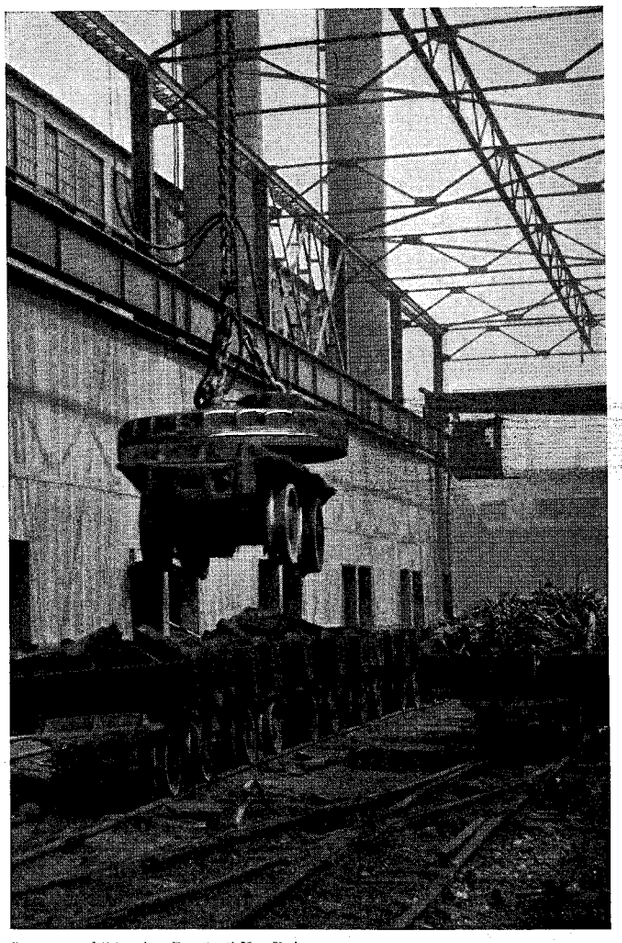
"The magnet may be used advantageously in loading and unloading large quantities of loose scrap, matted masses of scrap-



By courtesy of "American Exporter," New York.

A PAIR OF MAGNETS CARRYING TWELVE TONS OF STEEL RAILS.

iron, lathe chips, and the like at a profit in the handling, whereas the labor cost under the old method would be prohibitive. The cost of handling iron and steel is from 5 cents to 50 cents per ton, according to the nature of the material. The use of lifting-magnets cuts down this cost about 90 per cent. Other interesting special uses are in handling iron and steel goods packed in cases and barrels—such as kegs of nails—notwithstanding the wood between the magnet and the metal to be lifted, an extra margin of electric power being provided to make up for the absence of direct contact between the magnet-poles and the load; in handling finished machinery, where injury would result from the contact of hooks and chains; in shipbuilding as a support for drills, riveters, and the like on the plates being machined,



By courtesy of "American Exporter," New York.

TRANSFERRING IRON RAILWAY CARS BY LIFTING-MAGNETS.

the magnet being made part of the tool and serving to hold the latter firmly against the plate during the operation; in salvage work, where the cargo in the wreck consists of machinery or other goods of iron or steel, and the current is too strong or the depth of water too great for divers to work on the bottom; in the work of breaking up old castings for remelting; for handling magnetic iron ore at the mines, and for extracting scrap-iron from gold ore before the latter goes into the crusher."

LICENSES FOR X-RAY OPERATORS—These have been suggested more than once, with a view of preventing burns from the unskilful application of large doses. The matter has been brought up again, we are told by *American Medicine* (New York, July), on account of the cruel deaths of so many skilled operators, who have thus shown that even they did not realize the profound results they were unconsciously producing. We read:

"It is said that there is an opposite danger of stimulating new growths of greater malignancy instead of destroying them if the dosage is too small. The late-appearing nervous symptoms and kidney and blood changes due to the influence of long-continued weak doses in adults, and the profound influence of short applications upon children, have opened our eyes to the more subtle effects, and have proved that there was not enough

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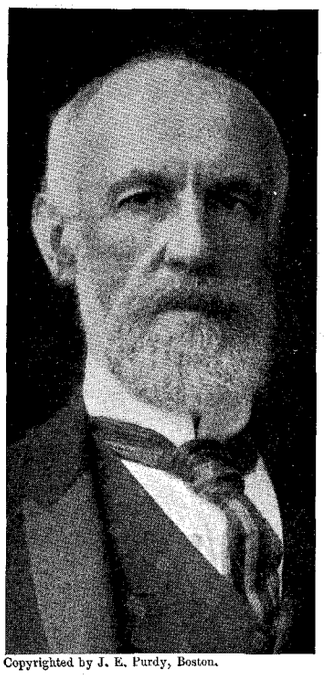
animal experimentation when we rushed in with this new mysterious agent. The special courses now demanded in medical colleges may be made the basis for the required *x*-ray licenses to physicians intending to specialize, and may also be arranged for students who may be excused from many things demanded of those who are to take up more general practise."

OUR ATTEMPT AT SELF-DOMESTICATION

"CIVILIZATION," we are told by President Stanley Hall, of Clark University, "is man's attempt to domesticate himself." It must, therefore, be judged by the same standards as other attempts at domestication, and so judged it is not altogether satisfactory. Says President Hall in his leading article in the first number of *The Journal of Race Development* (Worcester, Mass., July), issued at Clark University:



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G. STANLEY HALL,

Who defines civilization as "man's attempt to domesticate himself."

"The general lesson which civilized white men need to learn is a very hard one in this day of mechanical invention, wholesale productivity, and commercial expansion; yet, glorious as these things are, they do not begin to represent all the possibilities of the race. We are not the *beati possedentes*. It is possible that already certain tendencies toward decay are manifest. The world has lately been rather startled to realize that, without a single exception, the great nations of Europe and this country show a marked decline in the rate of fertility. There could be no better evidence than this that something is wrong. The test of domestication in animals is whether captivity can be so constituted that they will breed well under its conditions. Civilization is man's attempt to domesticate himself; and failure in this involves failure in all. The demoralization that has begun with the rapid urbanization of the world, the intense and strenuous life of competition the fact that with all our hygienic endeavors, we have not yet been able to lower by a single point the mortality of infants during the first year of life, make problems which demand a larger statesmanship than the world has yet evolved to deal with it adequately. Whether the nations that now rule the world will be able to indefinitely wield the accumulated resources of civilization is by no means established. It may be that some stocks now obscure may a few centuries hence take up the torch that falls from our hand and develop other culture types very distinct from ours; and that to them and not to us will be appointed the task of ushering in the kingdom of the superman."

SMOKE ABATEMENT THROUGH CENTRAL STATIONS—A possible outcome in Chicago of the agitation for purer air will be the establishment throughout the city of large central power-stations which can be equipped to burn local soft coal without smoke. Says *The Engineering Record* (New York, July 30):

"Within its zone of operation, each station will furnish consumers with power and light in the form of electricity, with fuel in the form of gas, and with heat in the form of steam or hot water. By concentrating different classes of equipment and by operating on a large scale, the cost of service to the consumer should be about the same as now, and even if he must pay slightly more he should do so with the feeling that a purer atmosphere is worth the additional expenditure. The extra cost would be classed in the same category as yearly taxes for maintenance of streets, parks, water supplies, and sewerage systems. The arrangement suggested would do away with small boiler plants, also with the use of coal as a fuel in households and would necessitate the electrification of railroads. It would practically mean prohibiting the use of soft coal by small consumers, but before this could be done a better source of supply for heat, light, and power must be provided, and the only feasible substitute now apparent would be the central station. The transition must be gradual, for the ultimate capital requirements needed for carrying out this idea would be very great. It is only by a slow process of displacement of present smoke-producing furnaces that the central station could come into existence."

SCIENCE IN CHINA

THE CHINESE seem to be able to walk alone, without aid from their Occidental nurses, even sooner than the Japanese did. In engineering, we are told by Louis Serve, writing in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, June 11), they are starting out for themselves and are building railroads without outside help or counsel, with all the complicated details of bridge-construction, tunnel-boring, and so on. Mr. Serve even fears that they are proceeding somewhat too swiftly for safety in this course of scientific emancipation. But it is no wonder that men who have assimilated so quickly and well the essentials of Western material progress should be a little restless under a Manchu despotism of the type of the eighth century A.D. What Mr. Serve tells us helps us to understand much better the political situation in China. It must be remembered, however, that the unnumbered millions of that country have not been educated in Japan or the United States. Writes Mr. Serve:

"Each day brings new confirmation of the persevering and, all things considered, rapid manner in which the Chinese are assimilating and utilizing modern science. The Chinese engineers, in particular, are undertaking the most delicate technical works without assistance, even in the way of advice, from Europeans or Americans. Thus the railroad line connecting Peking and Kalgan, opened a few months ago, has been built entirely by Chinese workmen under the exclusive direction of Chinese engineers.

"This is an important work . . . including several bridges of reenforced concrete with spans of nearly 40 feet, also a skew-arch bridge and a noteworthy one with seven arches of 100 feet each.

"Over the Nan-Keon Pass it was necessary to make cuts nearly 100 feet deep. Several tunnels were built—one of them about 3,800 feet long. Another, driven through solid rock, passes directly under the great Chinese Wall. When we remember the defensive value attributed to this by the Chinese, not so very long ago, against invasions of 'barbarians,' we may realize the extent of the development that has already taken place among these people. It would certainly not have been possible, several years ago, to execute such a tunnel, breaking the integrity of the protective and symbolic wall.

"The Chinese engineers, after having acquired the necessary theoretical and practical knowledge in European and American schools and universities, are beginning to free themselves from the tutelage of their former teachers. It is to be feared, nevertheless, that they may be in too great a hurry about this. The scientific and theoretical training of an engineer is evidently one of the most important elements in his technical value, but it is necessary that it should be completed by experience acquired in the daily practise of his profession. This is true to such an extent that until recent years English engineers were content with a minimum of theoretical training and learned their profession almost entirely by practise, which is evidently going too far in the other direction. It may be asked whether the Chinese engineers, doing just the opposite of the old English method, and undertaking these works without ripe preparation by long experience, are not running the risk of serious accident through some technical fault that can not be detected by pure theory.

"It sometimes happens that the most experienced engineers make 'breaks'; so that it would be prudent for the Chinese

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engineers to take advice, for a little time yet, from their European and American brothers.

"What encourages their boldness is the very remarkable way in which they assimilate the modern sciences, and especially mathematics. They have translated works written in various languages, among others the 'Physics' of Ganot. In doing this they have recast them in a way that is perfect from the standpoint of clearness and method; and they have taken equal care with the illustrations. As for mathematics, they have not only elementary works on arithmetic, algebra, and geometry, but also the differential and integral calculus, analytical geometry, etc. It is beyond all doubt that in a very short time the Chinese, like the Japanese, will be the rivals of Europeans and Americans in scientific culture."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A SCHOOL FOR HUNTERS

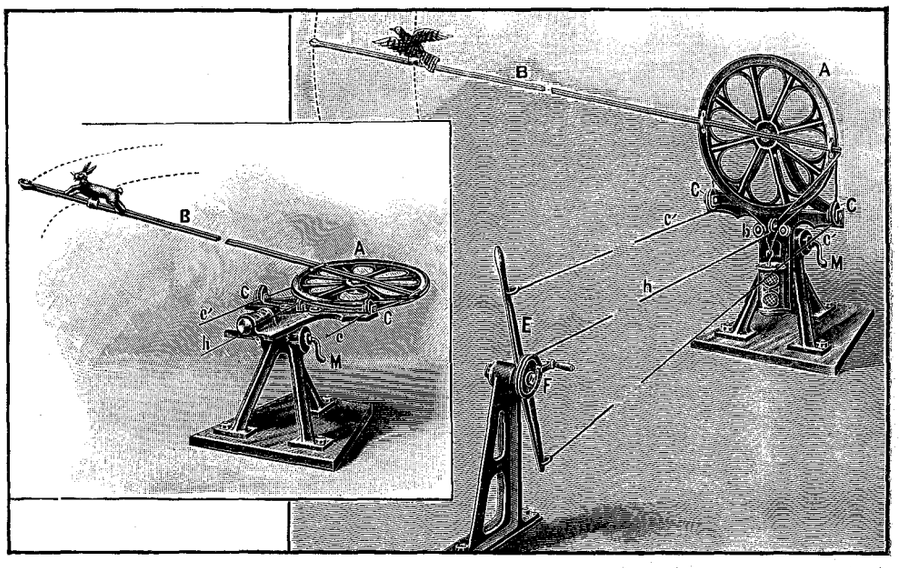
AN ESTABLISHMENT to train persons to hit an eccentrically-moving target with a firearm has been opened in France, and the proprietor has invented an ingenious device for giving to cardboard models of small animals all sorts of odd and unexpected movements. We translate below from a descriptive article contributed to *La Nature* (Paris, July 16) by R. Villers. Says this writer:

"Hunters, like artists, are born; their ability is a natural disposition—an unconscious heritage from primitive man. It can not be acquired and no school can ever give it to those who have it not. But even those who are born hunters do not attain perfection all at once; the obscure primitive instinct must be accommodated to the weapons of modern science, and the adaptation is not always an easy one. To become a good hunter an apprenticeship is necessary.

"One becomes a hunter by hunting, it will be said—but nothing is farther from the truth; we do not learn jumping by trying to clear the highest barrier all at once. Suppose you are in the open country and a hare leaps out before you at full speed; or a partridge rises suddenly from a ditch. Is it with such objects that a neophyte may show the skill that he has acquired in firing at a target?

"To become a good shot rationally and surely, one must practise methodically on objects of increasing difficulty, approaching progressively the exact conditions of the chase. It will be readily seen that the organization of such practise is no easy thing.

"A dealer in firearms at Mans, Mr. Mousseaux, already known for his method of regulating the weapons used in sport, . . . has just solved, most ingeniously, this special problem of pedagogy.



MACHINES FOR IMITATING THE MOTIONS OF GAME.

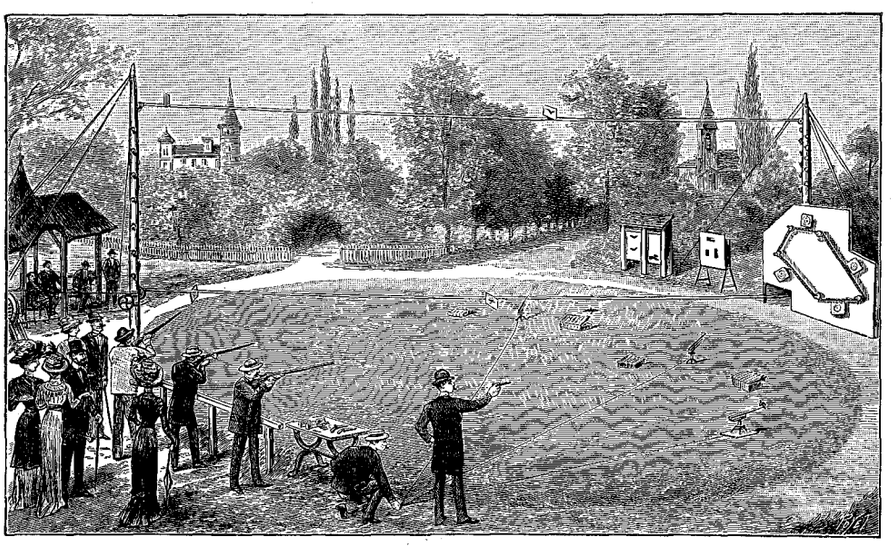
"He has devised an apparatus with movable parts, to which are given the most varied movements, resembling very closely the natural movements of game; the hits are recorded and corrections to be made in aim are thus realized, in order to get nearer and nearer to the moving target. The shooting is done with reduced charges; Mousseaux having devised a corrective tube that fits on the end of the gun and transforms it practically into a weapon with which the fire may be studied and analyzed.

"Mr. Mousseaux has organized at Mans a very curious hunting-school; there may be seen cardboard rabbits running before the pupil, quail rising suddenly, partridges rocketing on one side and the other. The difficulties increase as the pupil progresses, so that he is presently capable of shooting in the open country.

"Now for some details of the movable-target device, which may be easily installed by any one in his own garden, if it is of proper size.

"The device is a circle movable about its horizontal diameter. In the plane of this circle moves a radius, *B*, along which the cardboard representation of an animal may be displaced. The plane of the circle being fixt and the model at rest on the radius, if this latter describes a semicircle, the model will describe a concentric curve. If, on the contrary, the model moves along the radius at the same time, it will take a course represented by a curve whose form may be very varied, depending on the velocity of the radius and that of the model. If we add to this a movement of the circle itself, we see that the model may describe in space any possible curve; and it may do this with a series of speeds that may be controlled methodically.

"The device is very simple. A metallic wheel, *A*, movable about a central pivot, supports a rigid rod, *B*, placed along one of its diameters. This wheel is moved by a cord passing around a groove in its circumference. . . . A handle, *F*, fixt on the operating lever, controls, by means of a cord, *h*, the movements of the model, which slides on a carriage along the rod *B*. An assistant at the lever may thus give to



A SCHOOL OF HUNTING.

At Mans, France, Mr. Mousseaux has established an open-air hunting-school with ingenious movable targets.

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the model any motion that he desires, to train the apprentice. He may begin with simple vertical motions, and go on to displacements in a straight line, at an angle more or less inclined, finally introducing more complex trajectories. Those pupils, probably very rare, who continue to be bad shots after this progressive training will have nothing to do but to renounce their ambitions definitely."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MAGNETIC MYTHS

UNDER this head a collection of false beliefs about magnets and magnetism, some absurd and others more plausible, are printed in *Popular Electricity* (Chicago). Some of them are old and others persist even to our own time. We read:

"Some of these myths seem quite plausible considering the scientific knowledge of the time, while others are so far-fetched that we can hardly conceive of their having been taken seriously by the great thinkers of the day.

"For instance, we may very easily excuse the great Greek philosopher Aristotle for believing that submerged magnetic rocks might attract ships loaded with iron nails, even to the point of sinking them. Indeed, this notion was so strongly believed that in certain vessels sailing for Tapiobane the nails were replaced by wooden pegs. But when he also maintains that some lodestones attract gold, silver, copper, and tin, we smile at his scientific inaccuracy; and when he says, further, that there are even lodestones which attract the flesh and bone of man, we must put him down as repeating one of the numerous magnetic myths of his time. Most of these related to supposed magnetic rocks and magnetic mountains, others to magnetic ores which were said to attract human flesh—so-called 'flesh magnets.'

"Another and evidently popular myth which we find seriously reported in several books issued as late even as the sixteenth century, tells us, with all seriousness, how the ancient temple of Serapis in Alexandria (Egypt) had a lodestone fixt in its roof so that an iron statue was suspended in mid-air, touching neither floor nor ceiling.

"Parallel to this is the legend told of Mohammed's being magnetically suspended within his tomb. Another writer of the sixteenth century contended just as seriously that Venus was magnetic, hence her attracting Mars, the man of iron.

"Another series of myths, apparently originating in Sweden, sought to explain the fact that the compass needle does not point to the geographical north pole of the earth by telling of a strongly magnetic island to which it pointed.

"Other myths, now equally as funny, with our present-day knowledge of these subjects, were the Italian ones about the 'Ethiopian magnets' which were said to repel iron; also the French ones about rubbing a diamond to make it attract gold and about the effect of garlic on the magnetic needle. Coming nearer our own time we find one English writer telling of magnetic cures for wounds, while another wrote a whole volume to refute the idea that the earth is a gigantic globular magnet. At Amsterdam one of the seventeenth-century authors held that everything in the world had the magnetic power of attracting or repelling and that the sun was the most magnetic of all bodies.

"Then when in 1677 a German writer worked out a scheme of perpetual motion by means of magnets, we have the connecting link between the myths of the past and of the present. For even to this day there are some in every country unscientific enough to believe perpetual motion possible and imaginative enough to look to magnetic means for realizing this sole survivor of a long series of myths."

WANTED: A TYPEWRITER THAT WILL DRAW—Not content with being able to print a letter by manipulating a keyboard, a writer in *Machinery* (New York, August), longs for a drafting-device that will operate in similar fashion. He writes that he has often been imprest with the need of a simpler and more rapid means of making mechanical drawings, especially for inventors and designers. He goes on:

"Ideas come quickly and sometimes vanish as suddenly as they come. They have to be brought down while on the wing, as it were, and the faster the pencil moves, the more accurately will the details be recorded. Literary men know how laborious and unsatisfactory is the writing-out of ideas with the pen, in longhand. A man thinks faster than he can write and some of the happiest phrases are lost before they can be written. The typewriter has made it possible to write almost as fast as one thinks, and it is a great conserver of ideas as well as a saver of time and labor. The expert operator becomes practically unconscious of his fingers which automatically strike the keys and write his thoughts. Now, if some ingenious inventor would design an easily worked key-operating drafting-machine with which his ideas could be graphically put on paper without the drudgery of measuring and using instruments, what a boon it would be to many. At the stroke of a key or combination of keys, a center line would be drawn and then in rapid succession would follow other lines in just the proportions the designer has fixt them in his mind, and in the correct relative positions. The drafting-machine has greatly reduced the labor of making drawings, but still leaves much to be desired. Is it too much to expect that something of the kind outlined, limited perhaps to drawings of small size, will be available in the not distant future?"

EFFECT OF MAGNETISM ON THE HUMAN BRAIN

SOMETHING that physicists and physiologists have long been looking for has at last been discovered, if we are to credit a paper presented recently before the Royal Society of London by Prof. S. P. Thompson—namely, an effect of magnetism on the human nerves of sensation. Professor Thompson's experiments show that an alternating magnetic field may produce a physiological effect. The results are detailed in *The Electrical World* and our quotations are from an abstract in *The Edison Monthly* (New York, July). We read:

"Down to the present time it has been held by all physicists and by all physiologists that magnetism produces no physiological effect, either on the human subject or on any living organism. Many persons have looked for such effects. Lord Lindsay (now the Earl of Crawford), assisted by Mr. Cromwell F. Varley, constructed many years ago an enormous electromagnet, now in the Observatory at Edinburgh, so large that it would admit between its poles the head of any person who wished to test whether a strong magnetic field would have any sensible effect. Nothing whatever was perceived as the result.

"Professor Thompson, however, recently succeeded in demonstrating a real physiological effect due to magnetism. Some six years ago, when experimenting with an alternating electromagnet which had been constructed for showing Prof. Elihu Thomson's well-known experiments on the repulsion of copper rings, he observed a faint visual effect when his forehead was placed close to the magnet. Recently, incited thereto by finding Lord Kelvin's mention of the negative results in Lord Crawford's experiments, he further explored the matter, and found a means of producing the visual effect (which is subjective and physiological) in a way that succeeds with every person on whom it has yet been tried.

"An alternating magnetic field of sufficient intensity and extent was produced by passing an alternating electric current around a specially constructed magnetizing coil.

"On inserting the head into the interior of the coil in the dark, or with the eyes closed, there is perceived over the whole region of vision a faint, flickering illumination, colorless or of a slightly bluish tint. The period of the flicker is not well defined. It does not seem to be the same over the whole region of vision at the same time, nor is it equally bright over the whole region of vision, but is somewhat brighter in the peripheral region than in the central parts. Even in daylight, with the eyes open, one is conscious of a sensation of flicker superposed upon the ordinary vision.

"The effect is diminished by lowering the intensity of the field, and increased by raising it. Attempts to discover whether the brightness of the phenomenon stands in any relation to the direction of the axis of the field with respect to the directions of the principal axis of the skull have not yet revealed any definite result. It will be necessary to apply more intense fields than have yet been tried. No after-effects of any kind have been experienced, either by Professor Thompson or by any of the persons who have made the experiments with him."

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ELECTRICITY ON SWEDISH RAILWAYS

SWEDEN bids fair to lead the world shortly in the equipment of her trunk lines with electricity as a motive power. The Parliament of that country, we learn from *The Engineering Record* (New York, July 23), has just voted to build a great Government power station at the Porjus Falls, for furnishing industrial power and also for the electrification of the Lapland Railway. Says the paper just named:

"Here within the Arctic Circle is a serious effort at the electrification of a main-line railway and its branches, while in this country progress is impeded by debate as to whether the expenditures involved are justifiable.

"The Swedish proposition involves building at these great falls in the Far North a power-station for about 50,000 horsepower equipped with six generating units. . . . The plan includes a complete regulation of water with three or four regulating dams, but for the development now undertaken at Porjus no storage is at present needed. The net fall available is about 170 feet. An interesting feature to Americans is that reenforced concrete is to be liberally used in the dam. . . . The inlet and outlet tunnels and space for the towers will be in rock cuts, so that it is possible to convey the water from the beginning of the inlet to the end of the outlet in covered conduits, which is a great advantage in view of the severity of the winter. . . . The Lapland Railway is to be electrified for all its service, of which one important part is the carrying of iron ore. The average power required at the turbines for this service is expected to be about 10,600 horse-power during the 18½ hours of operation the maximum service allowed for being 12 ore trains and two passenger train in each direction, in operation simultaneously. . . . Altogether the project is a remarkable one, especially with respect to the railway electrification planned. A long line in exceedingly severe climate and with moderate service is not, offhand, what one would consider an ideal situation for electrification; but the economics in the situation appear to have been thoroughly worked out by the Government engineers, and the result, after mature deliberation, is determination to go ahead which is altogether creditable to our Swedish confrères, and a notable event in what is to be the history of railway electrification."

AN ELECTRIC VIOLIN-PLAYER

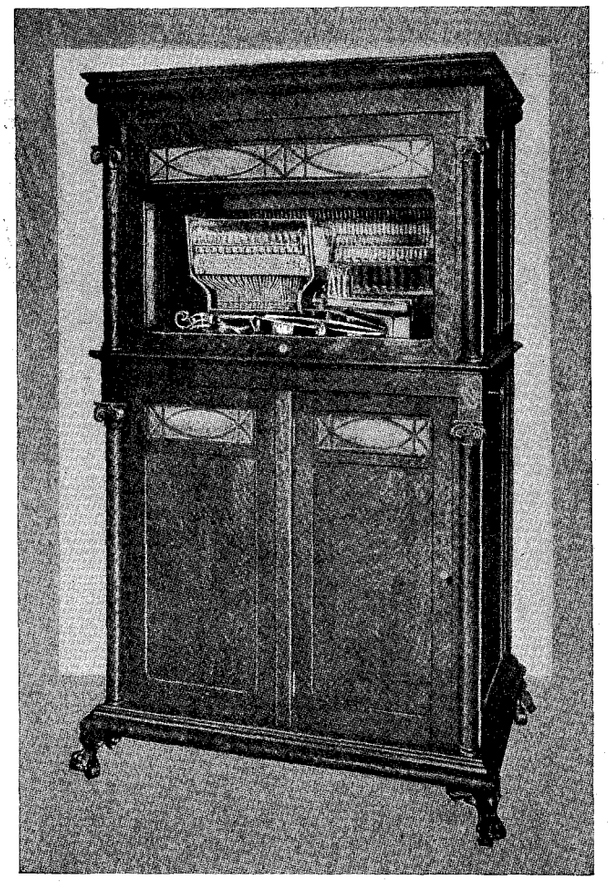
TO THE mechanical piano-players and player-pianos succeeds an electrical violin-player, or rather, perhaps a "player-violin," since the violin and its playing mechanism are somewhat intimately connected. We quote from a descriptive article in *Modern Electrics* (Chicago, July). According to the writer of this, the electrical violin-piano executes all of its movements with precision and correctness, and with spirit and range that surpass the limitation of manual execution. We read further:

"The bowing movement is supplied by small revolving wheels built up of flexible celluloid disks, closely controlled as to the speed and pressure with which they act on the strings. The fingering is performed by a bank of electromagnets, whose armatures depress mechanical fingers over the strings on the finger-board. The effects of staccato, vibrato, pizzicato, glissando, etc., are also produced by other electromagnets, energized, like those controlling the fingering, from contact brushes which penetrate the perforations of a paper record, similar to those used in mechanical piano-players.

"For the combined piano- and violin-player shown in the accompanying illustration a special perforated music-roll 14¼ inches in width is employed, controlling 125 contacts, 55 of which actuate the piano accompaniment and 70 of the violin movements. . . . For the violin there are 60 contacts controlling the fingering magnets, 12 for each of the D, G, and A strings and 24 for the E string. Four other brushes energize the piccato or 'picking' magnets, and there is one for each of the staccato, vibrato, speed, loud, soft, and cut-off control magnets. . . . . .

"The records for the violin necessarily can not be made by 'playing,' as piano-player records are commonly perforated. The special requirements of the violin make it necessary to 'lay out' these records on the drawing-board, reproducing exactly the notes and intervals of the score. The auxiliary control perforations are later added by ear, when the piece is played in the factory for the first time. A method of recording the violinist's fingering directly is now being experimented with by the manufacturers of the player."

To imitate the action of the musician when he seeks to produce a louder note, by bowing more rapidly and with increased pressure on the string, the violin-player uses electromagnets, energized through special contacts, which vary the speed by a friction wheel-and-disk, at the same time applying more or less pressure to the bows. Sudden very high bow speeds for chords



AN ELECTRIC VIOLIN-PLAYER.

are obtained through a gear in the transmission, multiplying the rate from 15 to 1,000 revolutions per minute. To quote further:

"The 'bouncing-bow' action is obtained by another magnet, situated just behind the bow magnets, which imparts a 'bouncing' motion to the bows when suitably energized by a succession of perforations in the record. The pizzicato or 'picking' magnets take the place of the performer's thumb in rendering certain pieces. The armatures of these coils ply the strings with a surprizingly human picking action. An interesting departure has been made in obtaining the vibrato movement. This is accomplished by a large magnet whose weighted armature is arranged to shake the tail-piece sidewise. . . . It will be evident that the range of the electrically operated violin exceeds that of any imaginable human performer, playing chords which would require stretching the length of the finger-board, besides performing on any number of strings simultaneously.

"Forming the back of the case is an electrically-operated piano, used to accompany the violin, and played from a part of the same record roll. Auxiliary magnets control the speed, loudness, stroke, etc., as in the violin. . . . . .

"The whole player device requires about ½ ampere at 110 volts direct-current. For alternating-current circuits a small rotary converter is supplied to fit within the case. The wires, cables, and magnets are carefully insulated, and all of the mechanical parts show excellent workmanship. Any violin of standard dimensions can be played by the machine."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

OPPOSING THE "MUNICIPAL CHURCH"

THE CHURCH viewed as an agency for inspiration or for generalship has come lately into the arena of public discussion. Dr. Washington Gladden in a recent magazine article makes a plea for the latter, urging the Protestant denominations to resume the control of all public philanthropies such as was common in the days of the early Church. Believing that the churches organically united should aim to be the managing element of benevolence in the community, he makes a strong indictment against the Protestant wing for their neglect. This seems to *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (New York) a position which judges the Church chiefly by the thoroughness of its organization, rather than as a power "to move men to minister to humanity through other organizations for that purpose and to guide without controlling them in doing it." It is the latter position in opposition to Dr. Gladden that this religious journal supports, giving the substance of its opponent's views in these words:

MARIA MAYER AS MARY MAGDALENE.
"I pray to God always that I may help just one soul."

"Dr. Gladden admits two outstanding facts: first, that the altruistic feeling in all Christian communities, from which constantly flow services of help, healing, and restoration, is the creation of the Church. 'It has given us a new type of humanity. The achievement is stupendous and the Church must be given due credit.' The second fact is that in early Christian history systematic and organized philanthropy was almost wholly the work of the then undivided Church. Dr. Gladden's contention is that this work should have been kept within the control of the churches. His argument is embodied in two questions, with their answers. Are public authorities sufficiently Christianized to administer effectively the philanthropic work of the community? He answers, No. 'Is not the Church suffering a great loss of vitality and influence through its failure to keep the control and direction of this work?' He answers, Yes.

"Dr. Gladden presents a comprehensive summary of the philanthropies of our cities—the relief of the poor, the discipline of city prisons, county jails, juvenile courts, etc.; efforts to abolish saloons, overcrowded tenements, prostitution; the settlement of industrial disputes, the lessening of unemployment, poverty, and child labor, the discontent and ferment consequent on these and other social disorders. He believes that '*the need of the hour is the restoration to every town or city of the municipal church.*' Its business would be to take the philanthropic leadership of the community. Dr. Gladden says: 'In passing it over to the State the Church has divested itself of its most vital function. The loss is lamentable, almost fatal; the weakness of the Church in this latter day is largely due to it. The Church must recover this function; it is not a mere matter of expediency, it is a question of life or death.'"

This Congregational paper believes that "this position is the main ground for the abundant criticisms of the churches by those who seek high ideals and give much of their strength and thought in service to their fellow men." It further believes that "these criticisms turn away from the churches many who would do larger and happier service in the churches than as their critics." These criticisms, it adds, "discourage many of their most earnest members and confirm the indifference of the least earnest. They furnish material for misjudging the character and do much to hinder the effectiveness of the Protestant churches of America." Further:

"We heartily support the federation of the churches so far as they are ready voluntarily to join hands to destroy vice, to relieve want, to promote the physical and moral health of the community. The present does not seem to us a time to bemoan the lack of such cooperation, but rather to rejoice that it is progressing so rapidly. Such united action in a small city is illustrated by the federation of churches in Pittsfield, Mass., which has come to be known as 'The Church of Christ in Pittsfield.' It is illustrated also in the larger cities. We cite . . . the growing influence of the churches of Chicago acting together for civic betterment.

"But the indictment against Protestant churches by Dr. Gladden and many other noble Christian philanthropists is that they do not act as one body assuming authority to devise and direct the means of ministering to all the needy and to correct the mistakes of all the unfortunate in the community. Dr. Gladden truly says that the Roman Catholic Church maintains the pre-Reformation idea of having hospitals, orphanages, and most other organizations for the care of the needy, suffering, and wayward as agencies of that Church, and that it is much better organized for this work than Protestant churches. An illustration of this fact was given in an article in *The Congregationalist* on the juvenile court in New York City, where, the writer says, the Catholic Church constantly keeps representatives at the court, while an association of volunteer probation officers has more Protestant than Catholic members at work.

"There are manifest advantages in having a single organization claiming to represent Jesus Christ among men and to have authority from him to act in his stead. But there are also disadvantages, which seem to us far greater, in menace to liberty, to the maintenance and spread of truth, and to the development of a free nation. The Roman Catholic Church has kept in its hands the administration of philanthropy in Italy, France, and Austria till a comparatively recent time. It is struggling to keep this control in Spain and some South American countries. Wherever it can, it controls education and draws funds from the

CHILDREN WHO PLAY AT OBER-AMMERGAU.
One of them, however, thinks he would rather play among the rocks than wave a palm branch in the procession.

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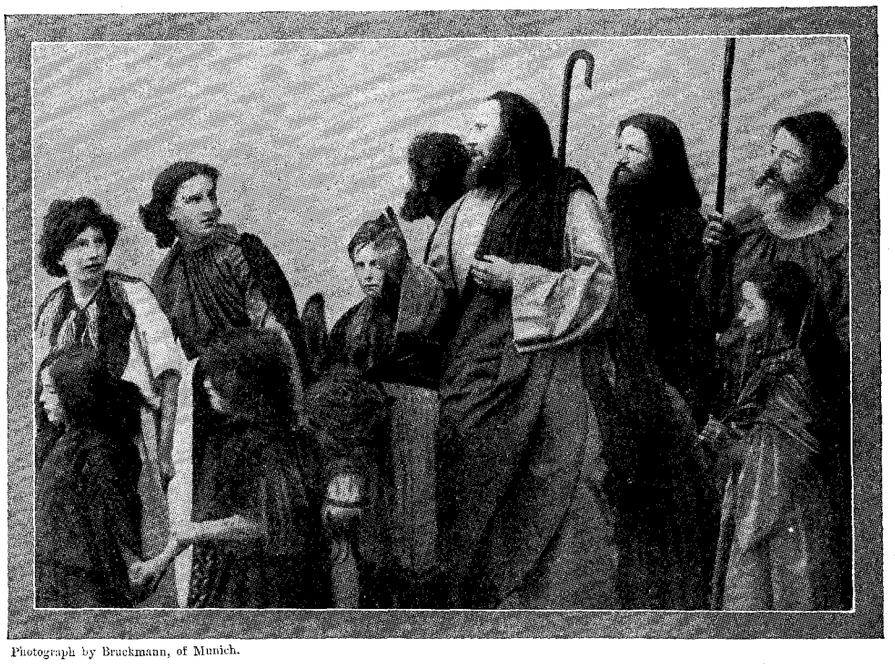
State to support religious orders and societies and to administer all the schools and philanthropic institutions. It seeks to do this in our country.

"We believe that this aim of any one church—or of all the churches united—to monopolize the public administration of philanthropy, education, and religion is as injurious to itself as it is to the people whom its leaders would control by claiming exclusive authority from Jesus Christ. We believe that if all the churches were united in one theocratic organization, the peril to liberty of thought and to human progress would not be diminished by such union, but would be vastly increased. History teaches us that organic union of all Christian churches for the purpose of administering the religious and philanthropic affairs of the world would result in a theocracy claiming divine authority over human affairs. We want none of it.

"The mission of the churches of Jesus Christ is to inspire all men to philanthropic, patriotic, educational service, and to persuade them, as far as possible, to do this service in love and obedience to him.

"But the unwillingness or inability of the churches to act as or to control the organizations that do these things is not an evidence of sinfulness or weakness or failure. The chief business of the church is to inspire men to serve God and to serve their fellow men through such agencies as seem to the community to be best suited to its needs."



Photograph by Brackmann, of Munich.

CHRIST'S ENTRANCE INTO JERUSALEM IN THE PASSION PLAY.

Anton Lang as Christ "moves with wonderful distinction and at the same time appears to be saturated with an unearthly and radiant mildness."

THE ACTORS OF THE "PASSION"

PEOPLE who visit Ober-Ammergau this summer are asking, "whence do these peasants know dramatic art, never having learned it?" There seems to be no answer other than in the personal dedication that is recorded of nearly all of them. "It is not our aim to shine in the art of acting," said Father Daisenberger, who revised and rewrote the play in 1870, "but it is the earnest desire of each one of us to try and represent worthily this most holy mystery." In our number for June 25 some account was given of the play itself; the various journals here and abroad are now beginning to reflect the impression that the play is producing. In *The Westminster Gazette* (London) are some interesting personal accounts of the people who this year have been chosen to enact the leading rôles. Foremost is Anton Lang, now thirty-five years old and playing the part of *Christus* for the second time. Every one who remembers him in 1900 says that in ten years he has learned much. "I seek," he explains, "to dedicate myself to the Lord that I may lose myself in my part." Certainly he has the power of making those who watch him lose themselves:

"With him they seem to tread the streets of Jerusalem once more. Time and place are temporarily obliterated. Yet he is absolutely simple and natural, and no fame or attentions have spoiled him. He moves with wonderful distinction, and yet, like Joseph Mayer of old, he seems to have become saturated with meekness, an unearthly and radiant mildness, which is impossible to forget by those who have witnessed it. Probably he is at the zenith of his power, as he is in the prime of life. In 1900 he was rather young for the great part, and in 1920 he will be a little too old, tho Joseph Mayer was much older the last time he acted. Lang is a potter by trade, and works very hard at the little shop where he may often be found.

"Ottilie Twint is the *Mary* of this year. Ottilie at first sight is disappointing, especially to those who remember Rosa Lang; but as the play proceeds the choice of the committee more or less justifies itself. For Ottilie is the true *Mother*, at the foot of the Cross, and in the long silent look which passes between the *Mother* and *Son* as he passes her on the way to his death. It is curious that *Mary* and *Judas* should live in the same house, for *Mary's* father is *Judas*. Johann Twint is undoubtedly a born actor, tho he has never seen any acting. His is a most marvelous and touching performance, and he enters so completely into his part that once or twice he has only just been saved from really hanging himself. It seems as if he had tried to get into the very heart of *Judas*, and his interpretation of the character is a very interesting one, tho it is not wicked enough for some people. Twint holds that *Judas* came very near to being a saint, and only failed by yielding to his master passion of avarice. The spectators of the play find that they can not help watching the struggle which comes out in every gesture and in every mood of that lonely figure in the flame-colored robes. Johann once took the part of *St. John*, and that seems a strange preparation for the rôle of the traitor. Young Alfred Bierling is the *St. John* of 1910. He is only nineteen years old, and distinguished by an almost unearthly sweetness of countenance. But those who remember former *Johns* think that he has not the necessary depth and experience for the great mystic among the *Disciples*. However, he excels in one thing. He is full of adoring love for the *Christus*.

"'It is a beautiful honor for me.' These are the words of Maria Mayer, the young *Mary Magdalene*. She is very youthful and round, with a wealth of golden hair, and those who stay under her roof, and watch her making beds and cooking meals, can hardly realize the depth of devotion she will throw into her part only a few hours later. Like the other *Mary* she warms to her part, and is at her very best at the end, at the foot of the Cross, and in the Garden. Like *Judas*, she loses herself utterly and entirely, and her explanation is a very simple one: 'I pray the good God always that I may help just one soul.'

"Andreas Lang is *Peter*. He is a venerable and dignified figure, and, like *Judas*, has a great power of holding the audience in the great crises in which he is alone on the stage; but it is of *Judas*, not of *Peter*, that one ponders after the play. *Pilate* is the present Bürgermeister of Ober-Ammergau, Sebastian Bauer, and he played the part also ten years ago. He certainly is very much like an ancient Roman, and looks magnificent in his toga, with the golden diadem on his head. The part of the Chief Magistrate evidently comes quite naturally to him, and he is a very convincing *Pilate*, with an air of high authority and of contempt for the 'fickle people,' as he calls the Jews, which becomes him well.

"The acting of the children is most delightful, tho one mother

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told a story that her little boy was not pious. Indeed, he went so far as to declare that he would rather play among the rocks than wave a palm branch in the great procession. At five years old such impiety may well be forgiven, but in the tableaux even the baby holding its little skirt to catch the manna seems to think that everything depends upon him."

The peasants of Ober-Ammergau have the gifts of dignity and simplicity as a birthright, it is said, and these gifts are seen in great perfection in the minor characters—notably in *Joseph of Arimathea* and *Nicodemus* when they leave the Sanhedrin to show that they have no part or lot in the death-sentence."

One of our professional actors noted for the realism of her method, Miss Rose Stahl, has just returned from Ober-Ammergau and expresses her disappointment with the actors. She declares, according to the Washington *Herald*, "that she found the peasant actors very bad, wholly unnatural, and their attempts at imitating modern acting painful to her." This journal utters its disagreement with her in these words:

"What most of our actors—imbued with the traditions that Miss Stahl misses at Ober-Ammergau—need is not so much lessons in how to act as lessons in how not to act. Judged by the canons which we accept—not as true, but simply as the best we can get—of American acting, Miss Rose Stahl occupies a worthy position and gives as pleasant performances as might be expected. But in exercising her functions as a dramatic critic we are not inclined to trust Miss Stahl's judgment. We are quite sure she means well enough, but she is wedded to false idols."

NEWLY FOUND ODES OF SOLOMON

NEW MANUSCRIPTS that threaten to have revolutionary effect upon religious thought are unearthed from time to time in the dim East. One about which no such claim is made has lately been unearthed in the neighborhood of the Tigris, and by Mr. J. Rendel Harris, the distinguished Birmingham scholar, it has been identified as "The Odes and Psalms of Solomon." This is "a discovery of first-class value," says Prof. James A. Montgomery in *The Biblical World* (August). Indeed, nothing so valuable has been discovered since the finding of the "Teaching of the Apostles." We read these further details:

"As a document belonging probably to the first century of our era and to the Judaism or Christianity of that critical age in the religious history of the world, it must at once excite our interest for its possibilities of information on the period for which most of all we desire fresh light. And apart from its historical importance, it is withal a document of unique religious value, as it contains mystical compositions of a very high order which are bound to merit a place in the world's religious literature. Moreover, it actually opens up to the critical student some unknown fields which promise to be of extraordinary value in the history of the connecting links between the old and new dispensations."

He describes the character of these poems in the following words:

"Some of these odes resemble closely the canonical Psalms in their expressions of trust and assurance against enemies; indeed, the latter are distinctly the models for many of them. In so far, then, we have an interesting manifestation of the survival of Jewish hymnology down into the Christian Church, something which was suspected from the charming canticles in the opening chapters of St. Luke and from the snatches of hymns scattered through the New Testament. But now we possess in these odes a very considerable collection of this desiderated material.

"However, these compositions move in spiritual fields which are distinctly different from the atmosphere of the Psalter. They possess a terminology and betray a cast of thought which make us instinctively associate them with the New-Testament literature. A score of phrases and words can illustrate this point: such terms as faith, hope, love; grace, joy, peace, salvation; knowledge, the Word (never the law); life, light, immortality, Paradise. Several of the odes are of apocalyptic character; the singer experiences 'the ascent of the soul'; . . . this is an idea with which we first come in contact in Enoch, and which became characteristic of the Jewish apocalyptic literature. The poet is led by the truth and given to see the things of heaven and hell, altho all is conceived in a gentle, beautiful spirit, quite the reverse of the fierce and Pharisaically righteous eschatologists of Judaism. Indeed, it is gentler than the like passages in the New Testament. But only a reading of the odes themselves can bring out the full force of this comparison with the New-Testament literature."

In discussing the date of their composition he remarks:

"Are there any internal marks which will serve to date the odes, and so enable us to relate them historically with that literature? One ode fortunately gives us a clue of time; the fourth begins thus: 'No man, O my God, changeth Thy holy place; for Thy sanctuary Thou hadst designed before Thou didst make other places' (with reference to the Rabbinic notion of the ideal preexistence of Jerusalem from eternity). The Temple must still have been standing then when that ode was written, and so the *terminus ad quem* for the collection as a whole is 70 A.D. These odes then belong to the very age of the composition of the New-Testament books, and that they are Christian seems to be settled by definite theological references to the faith of the Christian Church. Some of the more patent references are as follows: the formula of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit (19 and 23); 'I am named the Light, the Son of God' (36); the birth from the Virgin along with the curious tradition that she needed no midwife (19); the sufferings of Christ in humility (31); the sign of the Cross by the outstretched arms of the worshiper (27 and 42); the descent into hell to redeem the shades who demand life of the Lord (42), one of the most important and popular articles of faith in the primitive Church, enshrined for us in a little-understood article of the Apostles' Creed. The work appears then to be Christian."

Their character, symbolism, and phraseology recall the Fourth Gospel, of whose author Professor Montgomery writes:

"Probably John, or whoever was the writer of the Fourth Gospel, was brought up in such a circle as that which produced these odes; and when he became a Christian, Christ incarnated, crystallized for him all that yearning mysticism of love and deathlessness. These odes would not explain what Christ was to St. John, but they would show us the molds of thought into which the evangelist ran all that he had found and experienced, 'what he had heard and seen and handled concerning the Word of Life.' This corollary agrees with the present position of New-Testament criticism which demands that we look for a large preparation in ideas and language for the definite forms which Christianity so promptly assumes. And the corollary pleases Harnack, for it fits in with his view of the early composition of the New-Testament books and his acceptance of much of the Church's tradition concerning their authorship; for now with these odes it is not necessary to go down into the second century to explain the origin of the Johannine literature. Here, then, an outlook of wide and fruitful promise is presented for the history of the origins of Christianity."

Some specimen lines of the newly found work are here given:

Thou hast given thy heart, O Lord, to Thy believers; never wilt Thou fail, nor be without fruits. For one hour of Thy Faith is more precious than all days and hours. . . . . Thou hast given us Thy fellowship; it was not that Thou wast in need of us, but that we are in need of Thee (Ode 4).

In His simplicity His sweetness has made small His greatness (Ode 7).

The dwelling-place of the Word is man, and its truth is Love (Ode 13).

No way is hard, where the heart is simple. Nor is there any wound where the thoughts are upright. Nor is there any storm in the depth of *illuminated thought* (Ode 34).

Several of the odes, says the writer, are introduced with charming analogies, reminding us of the Songs of Ascent in the Psalter, *e.g.*, Ps. cxxiii., cxxxi. Thus:

As the hand moves over the harp, and the strings speak, so speaks in my members the Spirit of the Lord, and I speak in His love (Ode 6).

As the impulse of passion toward evil, so is the impulse of joy toward the lovely (Ode 7).

As the eyes of a son to his father, so are my eyes, O Lord, at all times toward Thee (Ode 14).

As the sun is the joy to those that seek for its day, so is my joy the Lord: because He is my Sun, and His rays have lifted me up, and His light has dispelled all darkness from my face (Ode 15).

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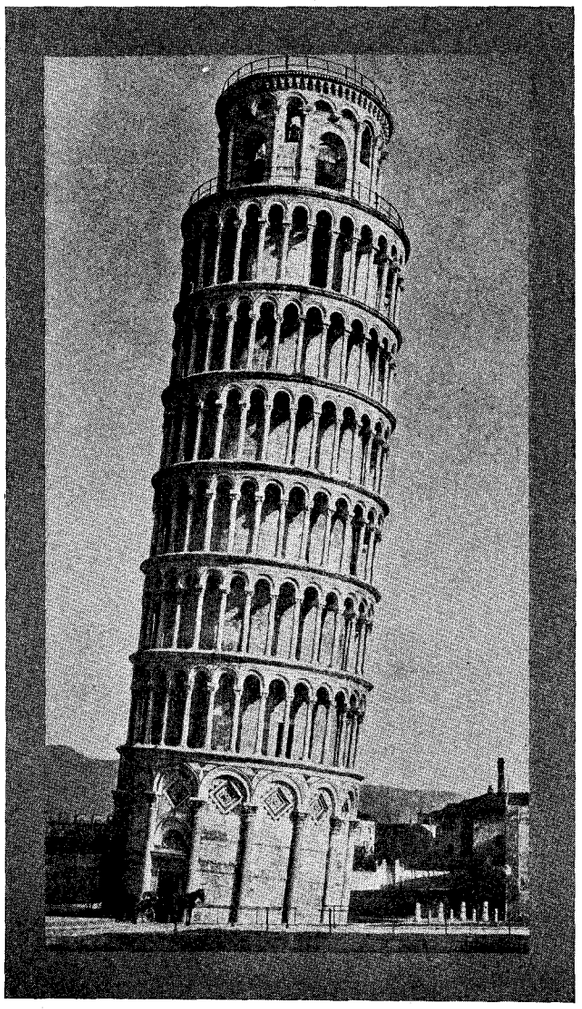
LETTERS AND ART

THE JAR OF MODERN SIGHTSEEING

ONE OF THE antiquities in quest of which tourists make the long journey to Italy is said to be threatening to remove itself from future sightseers. The leaning tower of Pisa, it is found, has increased its declination twelve inches in eighty-one years, and the Italian authorities are looking about to see what means may be taken to avert the disaster that overtook the Campanile of Venice. Whether or not to impress upon certain minds the hollowness of a certain ultra-modern heresy about sightseeing, Mr. Chesterton ruminates in a pleasantly whimsical way that is often his upon a certain condescension of the superior mind toward this form of diversion. It would be really interesting to know, he says in *The Illustrated London News*, why an intelligent person can and does dislike sightseeing. Why, he asks "does the idea of a char-à-bancs full of tourists going to see the birthplace of Nelson or the death scene of Simon du Montfort strike a strange chill to the soul?" Questioning his own soul Mr. Chesterton is quite sure that if he "shrinks faintly from this affair of the tourists and tombs," it is certainly not because he is "so profane as to think lightly either of the tombs or of the tourists." He writes:

"It may be said that antiquities and commonplace crowds are indeed good things, like violets and geraniums; but they do not go together. A billycock is a beautiful object (it may be eagerly urged), but it is not in the same style of architecture as Ely Cathedral; it is a dome, a small rococo dome in the Renaissance manner, and does not go with the pointed arches that assault heaven like spears. A char-à-bancs is lovely (it may be said) if placed upon a pedestal and worshiped for its own sweet sake; but it does not harmonize with the curve and outline of the old three-decker on which Nelson died; its beauty is quite of another sort. Therefore (we will suppose our sage to argue) antiquity and democracy should be kept separate, as inconsistent things. Things may be inconsistent in time and space which are by no means inconsistent in essential value and idea.

"This explanation is plausible; but I do not find it adequate. The first objection is that the same smell of bathos haunts the soul in the case of all deliberate and elaborate visits to 'beauty spots,' even by persons of the most elegant position or the most protected privacy. Specially visiting the Coloseum by moonlight always struck me as being as vulgar as visiting it by limelight. One millionaire standing on the top of Mont Blanc, one millionaire standing in the desert by the Sphinx, one millionaire standing in the middle of Stonehenge, is just as comic as one millionaire is anywhere else; and that is saying a good deal. On the other hand, if the billycock had come privately and naturally into Ely Cathedral, no enthusiast for Gothic harmony would think of objecting to the billycock—so long, of course, as it was not worn on the head. But there is, indeed, a much deeper objection to this theory of the two incompatible excellences of antiquity and popularity. For the truth is that it has been almost entirely the antiquities that have normally interested the populace; and it has been almost entirely the populace who have systematically preserved the antiquities. The Oldest Inhabitant has always been a clodhopper; I have never heard of his being a gentleman. It is the peasants who preserve all traditions of the sites of battles or the building of churches. It is they who remember, so far as any one remembers, the glimpses of fairies or the graver wonders of saints. In the classes above them the supernatural has been slain by the supercilious. That is a true and tremendous text in Scripture which says that 'where there is no vision the people perish.' But it is equally true in practise that where there is no people the visions perish."



SEEMINGLY ABOUT ENDING ITS LONG FIGHT WITH GRAVITATION.

The leaning tower of Pisa is said to have increased its declination twelve inches in eighty-one years, and is in danger of falling.

If the method is leisurely, Mr. Chesterton, in time, gets to some sort of an answer to the question he puts to himself in the beginning. In the present case he finds himself helped to the answer by reflecting that even "every epitaph on a church slab is put up for the mob as much as a placard is in a general election." Following this lead he thinks we may be able to see "why it is that modern sightseeing jars on something in us, something that is not a caddish contempt for graves nor an equally caddish contempt for cads." Thus:

"The real explanation, I fancy, is this: that these cathedrals and columns of triumph were meant, not for people more cultured and self-conscious than modern tourists, but for people much rougher and more casual. Those leaps, as of live stone like frozen fountains, were so placed and poised as to catch the eye of ordinary inconsiderate men going about their daily business; and when they are so seen they are never forgotten. The true way of reviving the magic of our great minsters and historic sepulchers is not the one which Ruskin was always recommending.

"It is not to be more careful of historic buildings. Nay, it is rather to be more careless of them. Buy a bicycle in Maidstone to visit an aunt in Dover, and you will see Canterbury Cathedral as it was built to be seen. Go through London only as the shortest way between Croydon and Hampstead, and the Nelson Column will (for the first time in your life) remind you of Nelson.

"You will appreciate Hereford Cathedral if you have come for cider, not if you have come for architecture. You will really see the Place Vendôme if you have come on business, not if you have come for art.

"For it was for the simple and laborious generations of men, practical, troubled about many things, that our fathers reared these portents."

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THE GALL OF THE ENGLISH LITERARY YOKE

TO OUR English cousin, the modern American writer seems overserious. This fact is confided to us by a writer in the London *Times'* literary supplement, who takes Mr. W. C. Brownell as his case in point. Mr. Brownell, who stands among us as, perhaps, our foremost literary critic, has, in the eye of his British reader, what he himself might regard as these dubious virtues. "He labors to tell the truth exactly, not to seem more clever than he is." The sting is taken off this sentence by the following one, which provides Mr. Brownell with plenty of companionship, in asserting that modern American writers are often laborious in this way. The writer

CHARLES SHANNON AND CHARLES RICKETTS

As painted by Jacques-Émile Blanche.

Leaders of the younger British painters, their aim being "to maintain the broad tradition of beauty throughout the ages, rather than devise newer, more complex forms."

in *The Times* affects a vein of modesty in his account of why the American writer seems "overserious." It is because the English writers "often have a cowardly fear of seriousness and pretend to be more at ease than we are." This is explained as the result of England's "long literary tradition." The next few sentences are joyous ones for international comity; they may be read as an index, perhaps, of a new school of English criticism, one that feels itself a little ashamed of a Saturday reviewer who used to begin by saying "Who reads an American book?" We quote:

"So many great things have been done by English writers in the past that English writers in the present are afraid of the grand manner and prefer to seem original triflers. But the Americans have no great literary tradition of their own, and they feel that it is a mighty task to make one. They have given up the idea that they can create a literature as quickly as they built Chicago. Indeed, now, to judge from Mr. Brownell and other critics, they are inclined to depreciate what they have done already, and to be daunted by the superiority of Europe. But at the same time they are anxious to escape from English thraldom, which seems to them, perhaps, more oppressive than it does to us. They have lost interest in those American writers who are only transatlantic Englishmen, and whose accomplishment has been too easy for that reason. Thus, Mr. Brownell does not include Washington Irving among his masters of American prose. At best, probably, he would include him among the masters of English prose; nor is he ever for a moment tempted to speak too kindly of his chosen writers. He is not one of those Americans, now probably obsolete, who think that any kind of writing must be wonderful in an American; rather he takes a pride in judging Americans as severely as if they were Europeans. So his book will arouse no national prejudices in England. Indeed, we are now pretty free from national prejudice in our estimates of American books. We take them on their merits; and when we find them uninteresting, it is either because they are so or because our taste is bad. It is not because we believe that no American can write. Indeed, most of us probably think more kindly of Mr. Brownell's six authors than he does. He is openly hostile to Poe, almost angry indeed at his European reputation; he says more about the defects than about the merits of Hawthorne and Lowell; and he is at great pains to explain why Mr. James is not a great writer. Cooper is the only one of his authors who, he thinks, is undervalued. Emerson he considers the greatest of Americans; but he has a shrewd eye for his faults. In the case of Poe Mr. Brownell seems to us unjust. Poe did come off, not in his most popular works, but in the 'MS. Found in a Bottle,' in certain short poems, such as 'The Sleeper,' unknown to most of those who admire 'The Raven,' and, above all, in the wonderful fantasy called 'The Power of Words,' which Mr. Brownell does not mention. The best of Poe could be printed in a very few pages; but in the general opinion of Europe, at least, it is the best that American literature has yet produced, being better than anything else of the same kind in the whole world."

Want of design, so this writer thinks, has hitherto been the chief defect in American literature, as, so it is freely confest, "it is the chief defect in modern English painting." "The best works of Mark Twain have design; so have the best stories of Bret Harte; and so have some of Walt Whitman's poems. But these authors also in their failures fail chiefly from lack of design, or from some incongruity between form and matter." The writer goes on to bare his English shoulders to the blame for this unhappy state of things here:

"This no doubt is what we should expect of a literature that begins late and is subject to many conflicting influences of mature foreign literatures. For English literature in its effects upon American is worse than foreign. It is a little more than kin and less than kind. It would have been well for the Americans if we had never had any writers worth imitating. Then the English language would have been theirs altogether for literary purposes. As it is, Whitman has had to make a queer language for himself; and Lowell has done best in dialect. Mr. Brownell says that American literature suffers for lack of a background; rather, we would say, it suffers because its background is incongruous with English literary traditions. We think it pedantic in Americans to dislike the feudalism of Scott. They do so, probably, because Scott to them is a writer talking in their own tongue of things foreign to them. English readers often have the same distaste of American local color; and it would be stronger if American literature had an enormous prestige and an illustrious past, if it imposed upon us forms and traditions unsuited to our own emerging national character. The Elizabethan drama is of no use to the modern English playwright who tries to be a serious artist, for the English drama must be made afresh if it is to exist at all. And the whole of English literature has much the same relation to Americans who are trying to make a literature of their own. It is difficult for them to ignore it, yet they can get little help from it. If there had been no English poetry we may conjecture that Whitman would not have played such tricks with language. Consciously or unconsciously, he tried to get rid of English poetic associations not only in his themes, but also in his vocabulary. When he called some of our most accomplished poets feudal, he really meant that all their romance would be second-hand in America, just as blank verse is second-hand in modern English drama. Whitman had great strength of character, yet he was constantly hampered by this determination not to borrow any of his poetry from a foreign source. . . . His case is only an obvious instance of the difficulties under which American authors labor and in spite of which they have produced many remarkable works."

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SOME ENGLISH INDIVIDUALISTS IN ART

EAGER as we show ourselves to read the last new novel or poem of the English market, or see the last successful play that has stirred London, we have shown a singular indifference to English art. When William Orpen took the first prize at Pittsburg this year he called attention to this neglected field, and now in the August *Harper's* Mr. Christian Brinton recites a string of names, many of which may be heard here for the first time. It is said that the last word in British art is spoken by a man named Augustus John. And, like the British simplicity of his name, there is, says Mr. Brinton, "no vague and soothing estheticism in the attitude of this British primitive." A "draftsman of magnificent power and surety, a bold and sometimes dissonant colorist," continues this critic, "he seems to have been born for the express purpose of shocking his countrymen into a recognition of those essential qualities upon which certain forms of artistic expression are based." We read on:

"The spirit of Mr. John's work is abstract and, if you will, philosophical. He deals with primal motives and clothes them with a vigorous frankness which compels attention. Amid the stormy complexity of modern endeavor Mr. John has but one parallel, and that is to be found in the art of the Swiss, Ferdinand Hodler. Each has the same fierce independence, and to each has been granted the same gift of monumental utterance, the same knowledge of what is, emotionally as well as esthetically, fundamental. Once the Titan of the Slade, Mr. John is to-day a tower of strength in the ranks of the New English Art Club. He is greatly esteemed on the Continent, notably in Germany, and everything he exhibits is vehemently discust at home and abroad. It is impossible to ignore Augustus John. The rigid austerity of his drawing and the audacious simplicity of his coloring can not be overlooked even by those who fail to recognize the structural grandeur and intellectual significance of his art as a whole."

With Mr. John are named several others, not so little known among us, perhaps. They are all individualists, says this writer; they do not follow any main line of development. "The Hellenic quietude of Charles Shannon, the pregnant intensity of Mr. Ricketts, and the abstract power of Augustus John are isolated manifestations, tho not more so than is that gracious enchantment which illumines the art of Charles Conder." Of Shannon and Ricketts we read:

"At the head of this ardent group of young Britons, whose aim is to maintain the broad tradition of beauty throughout the ages rather than devise newer, more complex, forms of expression, stands Charles H. Shannon. Possessing a singularly eclectic taste, a discriminating collector, as well as draftsman and painter, Mr. Shannon is at home in the art of all places and all periods. Like Watts, however, he looks with most favor upon the great Venetians, and it is their legacy which he rephrases for us in his own pictorial language. The art of Charles Shannon is a species of esthetic transmutation . . . this eternal continuity of plastic and pictorial inspiration, pagan, classic, or Renaissance, which the art of Mr. Shannon preserves for us with unfailing propriety of color and design. So steeped is he in this atmosphere that when he approaches current subjects his work loses little of its dignified mastery of tone and arrangement. Charles Shannon makes no compromises with the emphatic and instantaneous tendencies of latter-day art. He is restrained and deliberate. He pursues his particular ideal because he believes in its enduring power and potency. And such is the spell he weaves about us that we gladly follow him into this far-off realm where all is beauty and tranquillity.

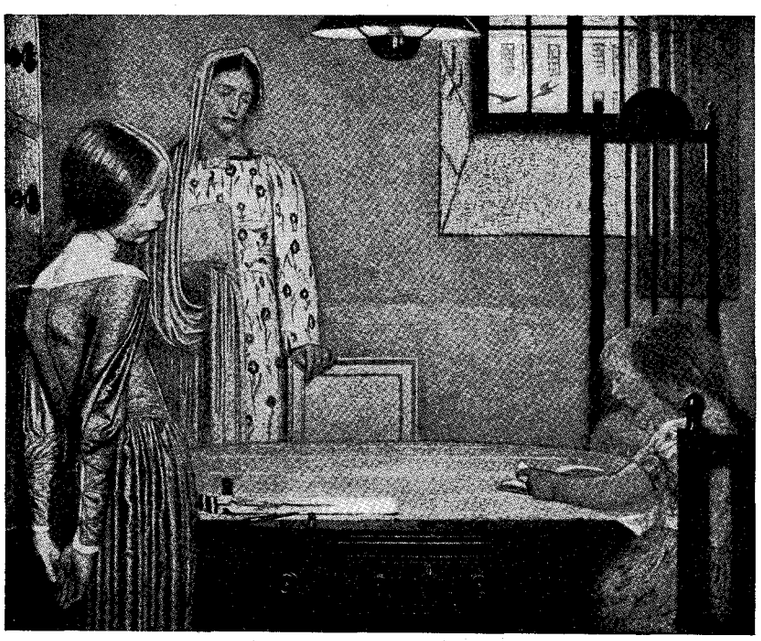
"With the name of Charles Shannon must inevitably be linked that of his lifelong friend and fellow worker, Charles Ricketts, painter, sculptor, connoisseur, and critic. Like the serene and static art of Mr. Shannon, that of Mr. Ricketts too, is based upon tradition; yet the

Courtesy of "The Burlington Magazine."

NIRVANA.

From a painting by Augustus John.

Mr. John, says a critic, "deals with primal motives and clothes them with a vigorous frankness which compels attention."



A WINTER EVENING.

From a painting by F. Cayley Robinson.

Mr. Robinson is described as a "cloistral spirit who seems haunted by the naïveté of Giotto and the serene impersonality of Puvis de Chavannes."

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tradition in each case differs widely. The magic little panels and tense bits of sculpture, in which the reckless spirit of Charles Ricketts seeks relief, seems, as it were, fragments broken from the master creations of the world of form and color. His vision is austere and tragic, and his sympathies range all the way from the mighty, troubled modeler of 'Night' and 'Dawn' to the feverish draftsmanship of Honoré Daumier. He is now a Michelangelo in miniature, now an El Greco or a Delacroix on a smaller scale. And yet, despite its pronounced affiliations with that of certain of his august predecessors, the art of Charles Ricketts is vividly personal in accent. He has found his own individual language. He represents the further workings of that great art process which spreads its beauty and mystery across the face of human aspiration. The London studio of these two apostles of the past is filled with fastidious treasures—antique statuary, Renaissance paintings, drawings by Degas, water-colors by Sargent, bronzes by Rodin, and the finest flowers of Oriental invention. Their lives are spent in consonance with their surroundings, and their art is but the visible reflex of their daily thoughts and associations."

The work of Charles Conder, we read, "is delicate, almost impalpable in substance. It consists in a series of decorative fancies floated, as it were, upon silken surface of fan or panel." Further:

"Within these limitations, restricted and conventional if you will, linger a buoyancy, a charm, and a tenderness of sentiment which, while recalling, often surpass the kindred achievements of certain eighteenth-century French masters. Conder's taste was always exquisite, and it would be difficult to conceive of anything more lovely than the subdued blues, rose-pinks, and faded golds of these little figures who stroll about park or garden, who dance under the protecting trees or pause by the fountain side. . . . . .

"Nothing could be in sharper contrast . . . than the archaic severity of manner which marks the work of F. Cayley Robinson. The diverting gestures of these latter-day mimes find scant parallel in the art of this cloistral spirit who seems haunted by the naïveté of Giotto and the serene impersonality of Puvis de Chavannes. Mr. Robinson's message is austere and avowedly moral. He does not live amid the throb of London. He inhabits a bare, wind-swept studio at St. Ives on the Cornish coast overlooking the wide reach of the Atlantic, and here he resigns himself to a species of modern mysticism which takes form in a series of little panels painted chiefly in tempera and charged with ideas ethical and symbolic. He is one of the most interesting phenomena in the entire range of contemporary British art."

SAVING THE SCHOOL FAILURES

A FIFTY-PER-CENT. WASTE of raw material in any manufacturing plant would be carefully looked after by the owner; but this country faces a 50-per-cent. deficit in its city school-children without inquiring into the causes. Last June 250,000 boys and girls about fourteen and a half years old completed successfully the prescribed eight years of school study, but they had left behind in their course 250,000 others who failed to reach the goal. This is our great educational problem, says Dr. Luther M. Gulick, who is physical director in the schools of New York. How shall we "save" the army of students, a large fraction of whom drop out of school and miss the last two years of the prescribed eight? "They are humiliated, their confidence in their own ability is destroyed, and the soul-destroying conviction is ground into them that they are 'failures,' 'stupid,' 'dumb,' or 'backward.'" Taking all variant circumstances into account Dr. Gulick, who writes in the August *World's Work*, finds at least four great sources of loss:

"(1) Losses from the ranks, due to the lack of adjustment between the length of the compulsory education and the length of the school course.

"(2) Losses due to preventable ill-health or to removable physical defects.

"(3) Losses due to irregular school attendance.

"(4) Losses due to the fact that the courses of study are either too difficult or not adapted to the average pupil. The school machinery is such that every facility is given children to go more slowly than the average, and but little opportunity to go faster than the average."

Dr. Gulick's comment upon the first point concerns the ages of entering and graduating of pupils who show the highest adaptability to school work. Thus:

"Under existing conditions it appears that, on the average, children who enter school at six or seven do better for themselves and the school than those who enter at any other age. We have long been told that children who enter school at eight would be advanced enough mentally soon to catch up with, if not to pass, those who enter at six. The study of 40,000 children's records . . . does not support this claim. Children who enter at eight or nine do progress faster than those who enter at six or seven, but not enough faster to make up for their handicap. More children graduate who enter at six and seven than who enter at eight and nine. Under present conditions, then, children should begin school when they are six or seven years old.

"Children should graduate at fourteen or fifteen. A change ought to and does come over children at that time which demands a less maternalistic environment than that of the elementary school. They are gript by a new spirit of energy and independence which demands either the larger liberty of the high-school or the obligations of business. Even the best of children are restless and unsuited in the elementary school after fourteen. With a wonderful uniformity the average age of leaving school ranges from fourteen to fifteen all over the country. This is true whether they have graduated or not, whether they are native-born or foreign-born, white or black, whether the course of study is easy or hard or even whether the teachers and teaching equipment are good or bad. . . . . .

"The first thing that we need, then, is *a compulsory-attendance law, without 'jokers' or exceptions, which shall require children to begin school at six or seven and stay in school for eight years.*"

Ill-health is the cause of 16 per cent. of the loss from school before the completed term; "and those who have physical defects, such as poor hearing, poor seeing, hypertrophied tonsils, adenoids, or decayed teeth, progress through school 9 per cent. more slowly than children who are not so handicapped."

"Medical inspection as already carried on in many places will detect all these cases before they have failed, and an efficient 'follow-up' system will see that the defects are removed. It is wasteful to the State and inhuman to the child to have his progress in school blocked because he has some removable defect that prevents his seeing, hearing, breathing, or chewing. Children with bad teeth are, on an average, six months behind those in school with good teeth. Purely on the basis of economy, it is cheaper to have the teeth of these children filled than it is to pay for the extra six months' instruction or to have the children drop out of school with a year less of education than they otherwise would have had.

"Now about the 16 per cent. who drop out because of ill-health. Adequate attention to a few simple matters will remove most of this.

"(1) Medical inspection can stop the school's being a means of spreading measles, scarlet fever, and diphtheria.

"(2) No matter what the system or lack of system of ventilation, every window in the building could be opened for three minutes every period, or at most every hour. During this time the pupils should march around, sing, dance, and do exercises. Change of temperature is as important as purity of air, and moving around every little while is essential to good work. The method of opening the windows and taking exercise all at once avoids disturbing the balance of circulation in a pressure system of ventilation, and avoids the evil of noise.

"(3) The building and pupils must be clean. Send the children home if they smell, and clean the building by the vacuum system. In most schools a cloud of dust rises about three feet from the floor when the children run or dance on it. No wonder that they have colds. The school-building could and should be as clean as a hospital and for the same reasons. These three steps will largely prevent losses from illness."

The example of London and some smaller American cities is recommended wherein every child of school age is accurately located by a school census, and adequately administered school laws require every absentee scholar to be "followed up."

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The famous artist says: "I have used Sanatogen since the first of the year and find it a wonderful tonic. I am recommending it to my overworked friends."

Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P.
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CURRENT POETRY

BELOW we give some verses from *The Craftsman* that are spun around child-like fancies: and, as they are in no way childish, they may interest "children grown tall." "A deeper meaning," says Schiller, "lies in the tales of my childhood than in the truth life teaches."

Pan in a Child's Garden

BY GRACE HAZARD CONKLING

There is a time in every day
When I have had enough of play,
And go wherever she may be
To hear the tales she tells to me.

Her voice is low—her hands are cool:
She seems so sweet and wonderful
I like to sit there at her feet:
Are Mothers always made so sweet?

She tells me fascinating things
Of birds that talk and elves with wings
And Dryads and the Shadow-man:
But most she tells me about Pan.

Pan is a god: that is to say
He was once—in a faraway
Wild, hilly country by the sea:
She always calls it Arcady.

The strange thing is that tho they said
Long, long ago that Pan was dead,
She thinks somehow he still lives on,
When all the other gods are gone.

She says he only asked one thing,
Better than all the worshiping—
To be remembered: for he knew
Remembering was loving too.

If you but care for him instead
Of telling people he is dead,
She says that almost anywhere
You may surprize him unaware.

And when I asked her if she thought
He would be kind to me—if caught—
She said that Pan—as I should find—
Quite made a point of being kind.

Since then I've hunted high and low
For Pan. No matter where I go
The garden wears a curious look
Of hiding him in some queer nook.

She said that if I were to hear
Soft laughter—then old Pan was near,
But to be *sure* you really need
Three piercing notes upon a reed.

I search for him and wonder why
A god so old should be so shy;
And all the time it seems so odd
To think my garden holds a god!

The Scissors-Man

As I was busy with the tools
That make my garden neat,
I heard a little crooked tune
Come drifting up the street.

It didn't seem to have an end
Like others that are plain:
You always felt it going on
Till it began again.

It came quite near: I heard it call,
And dropped my tools and ran
To peer out through the garden-gate.
I thought it might be Pan.

But it was just the scissors-man
Who walked along and played
Upon a little instrument
He told me he had made.

A Wholesome Tonic
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
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He cut it out of boxwood when
The hours were long at home,
With small round holes to blow into
And make the music come.

Like penny-whistles in a row
But cut a different way,
The long ones all went slanting down
To shorter ones than they.

Now, if you hope to see a god
As hard to find as Pan,
It's sad when it turns out to be
A plain old scissors-man.

But when I called her out to hear
The crooked tune he made,
She said his instrument was like
Some pipes that Pan had played:

And I must ask the scissors-man
If he had ever known
Or met a queer old god who played
On pipes much like his own?

He would not tell: and when I asked
Who taught him how to play,
He made that crooked tune again,
And laughed—and went away.

A fresh clear song from *Scribner's*

Ad Licinium

BY CHARLES E. MERRILL, JR.

Licinius, I have had my day
Beyond the reach of hopes or fears
The stream has carried them away,
The foolish, unforgotten years,
The years of roses and of wine
When youth and Cynara were mine

The sober Sabine in its cask,
My orchard-close, my winter fire,
Yield all the ecstasies I ask
And all the raptures I require,
And prove the paradox of time:
Life's prose is sweeter than its rime.

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"I am sixty years old and have been a victim of nervous dyspepsia for many years. Have tried all sorts of medicines and had treatment from many physicians, but no permanent relief came. I believe nervous dyspeptics suffer more than other sick people, as they are affected mentally as well as physically.

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"I was very particular to have it prepared strictly according to directions, and used good, rich cream. It was very nice indeed, and about bedtime I said to the members of the family that I believed I felt better. One of them laughed and said, 'That's another of mother's notions,' but the notion has not left me yet.

"I continued to improve right along after leaving off coffee and taking Postum, and now after three years' use I feel so well that I am almost young again. I know Postum was the cause of the change in my health and I cannot say too much in its favor. I wish I could persuade all nervous people to use it."

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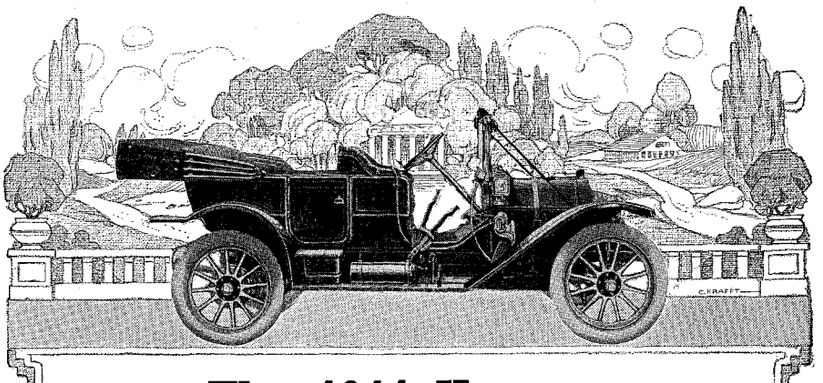

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We want you to compare it part for part with any other car—to ride in it and prove by actual test its easy riding qualities, its responsiveness and power. Then we want you to note the completeness and quality of the equipment.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

RUNAWAY TRAINS ON "THE BIG HILL"

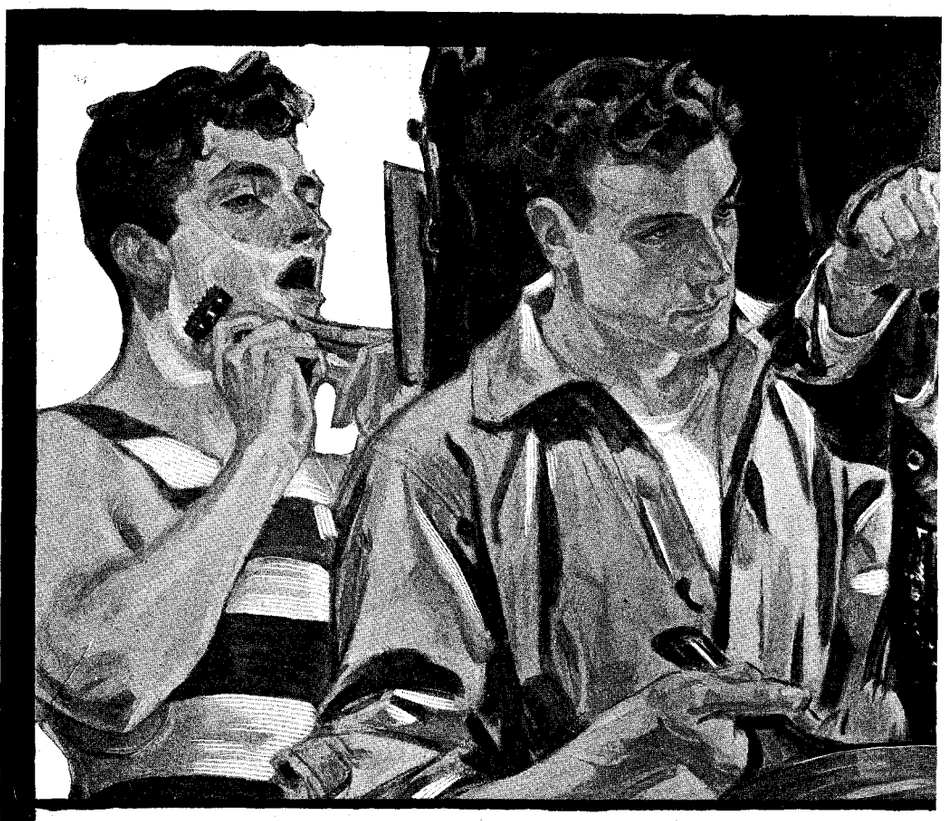
WHEN Dr. James Hector was exploring the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains in British Columbia, he happened to pass too near to the heels of an ill-tempered cayuse. The animal, probably not realizing the future significance of his action, kicked the explorer with such vehemence as to break three of his ribs and apparently kill him. So convinced were the Indian guides of Doctor Hector's demise that they dug a grave near a mountain torrent and were proceeding to bury him when he recovered enough to protest against any undue haste. When at last Doctor Hector was able to travel, he investigated the course of the stream near which his premature grave had been dug and found the pass to the west for which he had sought earlier in vain. After him the Hudson Bay Company put a trail through, which was followed years later by the Canadian Pacific Railroad. Doctor Hector's experience with the cayuse was, however, only a preliminary to incidents of which "The Big Hill," as railroad engineers know it, was the scene. The grade here varied between 3.5 and 4.5 per cent. for an eight-mile stretch. Four engines were required to haul a train up, and on the way down the trainmen walked alongside, to be sure that the brakes were not "heating" or wheels sliding. The very first train down, writes C. F. Carter in *The World's Work*, ran away, climbed a curve, and plunged into the river below, and "it was counted a dull day when something as original as it was startling did not happen."

It was here that Engineer Dad Ames achieved the truly remarkable feat of losing a snow-plow. Any one who has ever seen a wing-plow will concede that something akin to genius would be required to lose such an unwieldy piece of property, for it weighs about forty tons, is about the size of a box-car, and has wings that cut a swath sixteen feet wide through the snow-drifts.

Dad started up the Hill with Tommy Cod Conger as lookout in the cupola of the snow-plow and the usual crew inside to work the wings and the flanger. He bowled along at the usual speed for a couple of miles, with the usual clouds of snow flung back against the cab windows and obscuring the view. He knew by instinct when he reached the tunnel, two miles and a quarter from Field, and there he eased up on the throttle and the cut-off. When he emerged from the tunnel he "dropt her down" and opened the throttle for the encounter with the drifts to be expected there; but things did not seem to be going right, so he opened the window and looked out.

The snow-plow was gone.

Dad stopt, got down, and walked up to the pilot and felt of the draw-bar before he could convince himself of this incredible fact. Then he started back slowly, he and the fireman keeping a sharp lookout on both sides. He backed up all the way to Field without



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finding any trace of the lost plow or its crew. It was so astounding that Dad went into the telegraph office and asked if any one could tell him whether he really had started out with a snow-plow or not.

With a volunteer searching-party in the cab, Dad started up the Hill again in quest of the lost plow. Near the west portal of the tunnel a voice was heard. Tommy Cod was discovered floundering laboriously up the Hill, bewailing his hard fate with many a picturesque invective. The snow-plow, he reported, was lying at the river's edge three hundred feet below. When it had left the rails he had been thrown out of the cupola window on to a rock, from which he ricochetted to another, from which he went bouncing down the Hill in a series of graceful parabolas with the snow-plow in hot pursuit, until both landed in a deep drift from which he had great difficulty in escaping. None of the crew was hurt to speak of, but they would all be much obliged to any one who would kindly dig them out.

Just how that snow-plow came to leave the track, and how it managed to disappear without attracting the attention of the engineer or fireman on the locomotive behind it is a mystery that no one on the Canadian Pacific has ever been able to solve.

More frequently the down-trip was the exciting one in spite of innumerable precautions. Three or four safety-switches were set in the main line, which were never opened until the engineer signaled that he was coming in good order at a speed less than eight miles an hour. By these switches a train exceeding the limit was turned on to short lines up the mountain side, where wrecks could take place without hindering traffic, but the circumstances of their operation were not always foreseen.

One day in January, 1909, for instance, an engine coming down the Hill with only a caboose got beyond control just below the first safety-switch. As soon as he realized that his engine was running away, the engineer decided to get off and walk; pausing long enough to yank the throttle open as he yelled at his fireman, he let himself fall out of his window. The engine was already reversing in order to use the water-brakes; when steam was admitted to the cylinders the drivers began to spin impotently backward, thus decreasing their holding power as the engine shot down the mountain at a speed which increased every instant. The conductor and brakeman lost no time in following the example of the engineer and fireman by disembarking with more celerity than dignity. As everything had been done that could be done, it would have been folly not to jump.

A runaway on a 4.5 per cent. grade can cover nine-tenths of a mile, the distance between safety-switches, in a very short time. The switch-tender, seeing the runaway tearing down the mountain with the drivers encircled by halos of fire, leapt over the bank and fled toward the river.

The engine broke away from the caboose just above the switch. Being light and having its brakes set to the limit of effectiveness, the caboose slowed down the instant it was released from the heavy locomotive. The engine ran up on the spur to the very end. The forward trucks even went off the rails a

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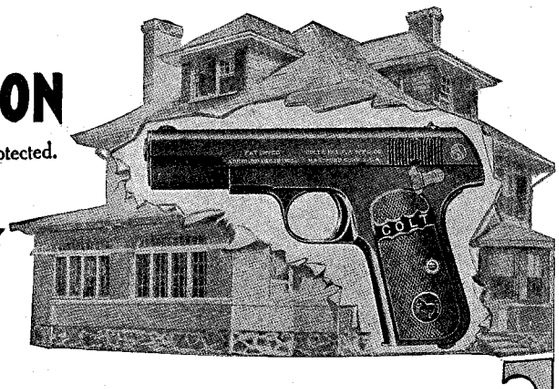

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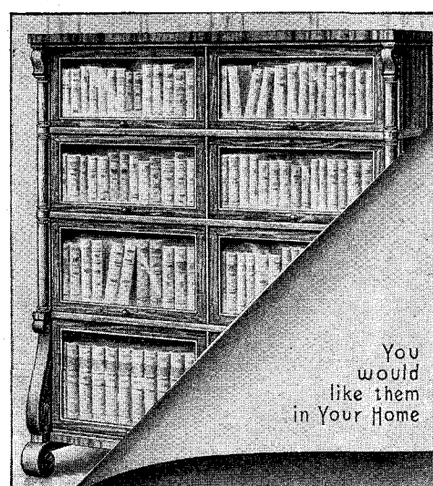

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distance of six feet before the runaway came to a standstill. All this time the driving-wheels were turning backward to the accompaniment of a violent sputter from the exhaust. When the engine came to a standstill, the great wheels had their first chance to get a good grip on the rusty rails. After a pause that seemed hardly perceptible to the spectators at a construction-camp just below, the engine pulled its trucks back on the rails, then, under the full head of steam, rushed backward down the steep incline toward the caboose which was loitering at the switch.

There was a crash as one hundred and fifty-four tons of steel leapt upon the helpless little caboose. There was not enough of the caboose left to provide souvenirs for the crew. As for the engine, it contrived to derail a tender-truck and so to bring the incident to a close with a minimum delay to traffic.

To Engineer Jimmy Fidler belongs the doubtful credit of having ridden a runaway engine the length of the Hill. The railroad officials evidently thought the credit wasn't Jimmy's.

Jimmy started down the Big Hill one summer day a dozen years ago with a light engine. He let the engine get away from him and found himself approaching the first safety-switch at much more than the eight miles an hour prescribed by the time-card for light engines. The runaway was already reversed to use the water-brake, so all that Jimmy could do was to attempt an emergency application of the air-brake and give it sand. Having done this without producing any visible effect, Jimmy turned to the fireman with a sickly grin and shouted:

"Here goes for Field!"

He reached for the whistle-lever and sounded four imperious yelps to inform the switch-tender that he wanted the main-line. Fearing that the signal might not be taken seriously, Jimmy repeated it and then gave it a third and a fourth time. The switch-tender saw that the approaching engine was unmistakably running away, and the rules warned him in big, black-faced type that under such circumstances he was to leave the switch set for the spur to trap the runaway. But here was a man clearly going to destruction who wanted to meet his fate on the main-line. As between obeying the rules and humoring a dying man, the switch-tender allowed Jimmy to tear down the main-line, sounding a continuous succession of signals to the next switch-tender.

Such frantic reiteration was not to be disregarded. Number two switch-tender obeyed the command, then number three did the same. The three profoundly astonished switch-tenders gazed open-mouthed after a trail of smoke disappearing in the distance. The sound of a whistle came faintly up from the direction of the smoke, for Jimmy seemed to have formed the habit.

The fireman's first impulse had been to jump, but the rocks looked hard, and Jimmy's grin caused him to hesitate until he had become too terrified to act. The engine took the sharp curves with a violence that called for the fireman's undivided attention to keep from being thrown against the boiler-head and having his brains knocked out. As

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for Jimmy, the grin had frozen upon his face. He sat upon his seat-box staring straight ahead, working the whistle-lever like an automaton.

Two miles and a quarter from Field is a tunnel which marks the bottom of the steep grade. On emerging from this tunnel the runaway began to respond to the efforts that had been made to stop it. Then the two men recovered their self-possession and looked out upon the bright world in pleased surprize at finding themselves still in it.

When they reached Field the fireman, with an earnestness born of conviction, assured the excited group awaiting them that they had come down the Hill at the rate of 480 miles an hour. The unemotional records, however, showed that the actual time consumed in covering the eight miles from Hector to Field, including a stop below the tunnel, was seventeen minutes. Even this seemed to Jimmy Fidler a feat to be vaunted, for no engine had ever made the descent of the Big Hill in such fast time; and, it may be added, none has ever done it since, for the average engineer is thankful for the time allowance of forty-two minutes for light engines.

The company, tho, did not reciprocate Jimmy's sentiments. Instead of being dismissed in the usual way, Jimmy was discharged by wire; and as if that action were not quick enough, the message was marked "rush."

WHEN TAFT PLAYS GOLF

"TIME WAS" when a plot of ground back of the White House and now occupied by the Executive offices was the scene of strenuous recreation while the Tennis Cabinet of a former administration held its meetings there. But times have changed and with them the Presidential sport. Golf is "it" and Myopia is the place. To those unacquainted with the course it should be said that Myopia is not only a "sporty" course, but a "teaser." A. E. Thomas in *Everybody's Magazine* tells us of a round with the President over these famous links.

The President had arranged to play a foursome with three Yale classmates—A. L. Ripley, a Boston banker, and Judge John W. Warrington and Howard C. Hollister, of Cincinnati. When the Presidential motor-car arrived at the club-house, Classmate

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The $35.00 watch sold out so fast that many people were disappointed. They didn't see the jeweler soon enough. It will be the same with the $37.50 if those who desire them do not act quickly.

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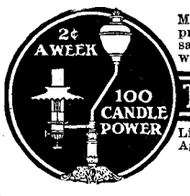

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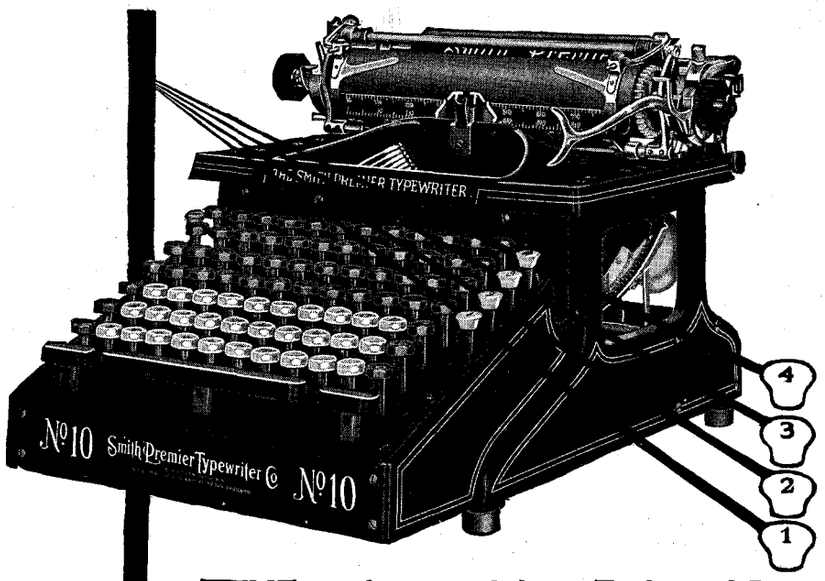

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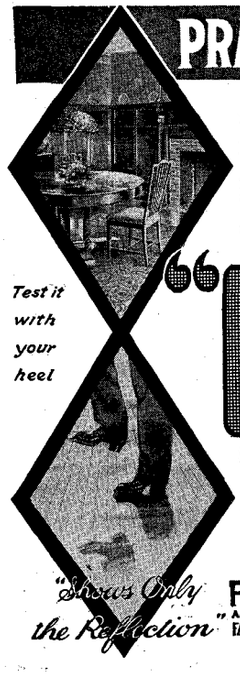

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Ripley was the only Yalensian present. He appeared alone on the veranda.

"Hey, Rip, where's your crowd?" demanded the President.

Rip was blest if he knew, and said as much, whereupon the pair made ready for a twosome.

The day is a true golfing day, and once on the links the only sign of the cares of office is a Secret Service man who trudges dutifully along some distance behind the players. Other than he there is practically no gallery to "rattle" the Presidential game—a boon which most golfers envy him.

It's Classmate Ripley's honor (he's a left-hander by the way) and he gets off a one-hundred-and-seventy-five-yard drive from the first tee. This hole is dead straight uphill, and a matter of two hundred and forty yards. Then it's up to the President. Stooping, as is fairly well known, is not his favorite sport. Consequently his caddie, a fifteen-year-old youth, formerly obscure, but now locally famous, and bearing the name of Harold Knowlton, tees up his ball, and you observe that he uses a pretty high tee. A long, slow glance up the fairway, a careful adjustment of the distance, a deliberate drawback—and all of those pounds—well, less than three hundred of them, are applied to that ball. But the follow-through is defective, the swing is a little stiff, and, tho the ball flies straight up the hill, it's a short drive, less than one hundred and fifty yards certainly. But it's over the rough that guards the tee. The midiron is overplayed a trifle, and the President finds himself in the rough and a little to the left of the green. Approaching is his long suit, however, and he lays his niblick fairly on the green where Classmate Ripley has arrived, also in three. The President just misses a five-foot putt for a four, but Classmate puts his down with ease, tho he has a long putt.

"I didn't think you'd do it, Rip," says the President reproachfully, and goes down in five. . . . . .

Just here the missing pair arrive, all out of breath, having hustled across country.

"Hello, where've you fellows been?" demands the President.

"Freight train wrecked just ahead of us, Judge," is the plea.

"Well," says the President, "you cut in just after us—or just ahead of us. That's better. I've got a lame leg and I've got to play slowly."

So Messrs. Warrington and Hollister tee up and swipe away. It may be that they are rattled, or perhaps they are out of breath. Yes, call it that. Anyhow, one of them (nothing shall induce me to tell which) swipes valiantly and misses his ball completely.

"Was that a practise swing?" inquires the President with a grin.

The fourth hole is a bad one, a "bender," with a green guarded by sand-traps. The President plays up cautiously but a missed putt—the Presidential *bête noire*, by the way—gives him a seven. The fifth hole is even more difficult, but Mr. Taft survives.

Coming to the sixth, a simpler hole of two hundred and seventy yards, both the President and Classmate get good drives away

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—something under two hundred yards each; but the President foozles his iron shot, the ball rolling only a few yards and halting just short of an ugly sand-trap.

"Well," says the President philosophically, "that's better than the ditch. That's all that I can say for it."

Things are going a bit wrong in the executive department about now, for, lifting the ball over the trap with his mashie, the President sends it into a deep pit on the far side of the hole.

"Pshaw!" says the President. "Here's a seven instead of a three." And so it is, Classmate getting a fair five.

"What d'you think of these skating-rink greens?" demands the President of the tardy pair just driving from the seventh tee. The tardy pair think they are the limit and go pelting off over "Myopia," a long four-hundred-and-five-yard hole, bristling with pitfalls. Here the President makes his first poor drive, a bad top.

"Well," he says, "'twas about time."

But for all that, he gets a six, only one above bogey, making a good recovery and losing the hole to Classmate only by reason of some more of that troublesome putting.

The ninth is a short one and the President has a chance—playing three—to halve it with Mr. Ripley. The aluminum putter fails again and Mr. Taft's face is a "study in repression." The outward trip thus ends with this showing:

Bogey	4–5–4–5–5–4–5–5–3—40
The President	5–5–3–7–7–7–6–6–4—50
Mr. Ripley	4–4–4–5–7–5–6–5–3—43

On the turn the tenth hole is pretty stiff with a blind up-hill drive and a four-hundred-yard stretch full of traps.

But the President selects this hole to show that Bogey isn't so much after all. He drives a clean ball that just clears the hill. Then he takes a long drink at the old iron pump just to one side of the line of play, takes a mashie from his bag, and, using it as a cane, he begins to climb. (He limped steadily from now until the end of the round, but made no complaint.)

"Both in?" asks the President eagerly of his caddy as he reaches the hill-top. The now celebrated caddy grins. "No, sir," says he, "both out."

"Ah-h-h-h-h!" says the President with a grunt of satisfaction. Two straight brassies bring Mr. Taft's ball just to the corner of the green, the second barely avoiding an ugly sand-trap. This time the putting is good and, as the President sinks his ball in a bogey five, he gives another deep, long "Ah-h-h-h-h!" of pure content. . . . . .

This makes it the President's honor for the first time since the fourth hole. The usual deliberations are made. The President thoughtfully scans the prospect, the big stick rises and falls, and—the ball rolls about thirty yards into the tall grass. There follows a Taft-size groan of anguish. "Oh-h-h-h! I was just going to knock it a mile!" is the Presidential comment.

The second is like unto the first, and it's not until his third that the big man gets the little ball into the fairway. It's a poor hole all round, and is halved in six, to a bogey four.

The twelfth is a four-hundred-and-fifteen-yard affair whose tee is on a hill. The drive

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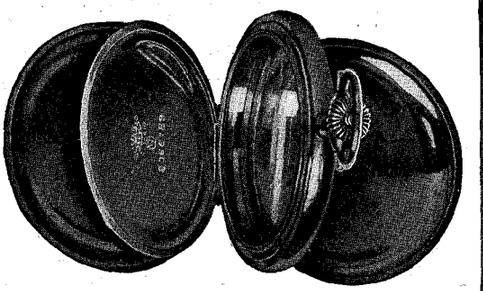

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is down-hill toward a road. With the wind behind him, the President gets off a two-hundred-and-twenty-five-yard drive that wreathes his face in a grin which lasts until he flubs his brassie—no longer.

"There she goes into the road," he grumbles.

And so she does. . . . But this is one of the Classmate's poorest holes, costing him a seven and leaving the President only three down. . . . . .

The fifteenth is a notable hole. It produces the fancy swearing of the day.

"Oh, fiddle!" remarks the President, with every appearance of sincerity. There's no denying it. There are plenty of witnesses. This shocking outburst is caused by a drive that's a bit topped and looks sure for a sand-trap.

"It got over!" shouted the caddy. It did, but barely.

"Did it?" says the President. "Well, with this wind in your favor, to waste a lot of force like that's enough to make a preacher swear or—a—a—banker, either." (This being a dig at Classmate, who banks for a living.) Under this gibe Classmate tops a brassie, the ball falling into a trap.

"It's making a great effort to get out," says Bill Taft of Yale. "Evidently not used to such a locality." With that he tops his own brassie, but recovers well with his mashie. Falling short on his first putt, he observes philosophically, "I was a coward." So it takes him a seven to Classmate's six.

"How goes it, golfers?" is his hail as he overtakes the tardy pair. It appears that there is much complaint of Colonel Bogey.

"How far to this green?" asks Judge Warrington.

"It's two hundred and sixty-five yards," answers Classmate.

"Well, give me an iron, then," retorts the Judge, at which excellent jest the President roars like an amiable bull.

Straight down-hill is the sixteenth hole, but the President is getting a little tired, and the last three holes are not among his best. From the sixteenth tee he drives short and finds his ball in a trap, remarking reproachfully to his caddy: "Look at that! I thought I'd got over. Boy, is that the best you can do for me?"

For all that, he makes the green on his second, the long roll carrying it on. But that fatal extra putt gives him a five to bogey's four. The missed putt sees the Presidential putter raised in vexation. The Presidential face is contorted with annoyance. But the Presidential lips remain admirably dumb.

The last two holes Mr. Taft gets in six and eight with some weariness on the home hole. The card shows the record of the last nine and the honors of the day go to Mr. Ripley, who has the President six holes and seven strokes up.

The President . . . . . 5–6–6–6–4–7–5–6–8—53
Mr. Ripley . . . . . 7–6–7–5–6–6–5–5–6—53
Total for the 18 holes: The President, 103
Classmate, 96.

The President enters these figures in his red notebook and goes in to luncheon, beaming amiably upon the conquering Classmate. All of which indicates that the President's attitude toward his golf-score is much like his stand on the tariff. He desired to revise them both downward, but he'll take what he can get and make no fuss about it.

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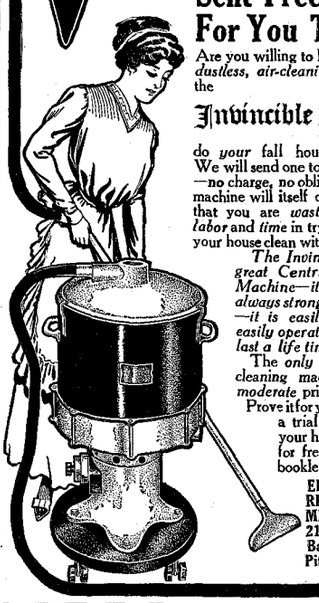

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Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pub's NEW YORK

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Waiting.—Aunt Anna asked her little nephew what he would like to give his cousin for his birthday.

"I know," he answered, "but I ain't big enough."—*The Delineator.*

The Ravages of Time.—VICAR'S DAUGHTER—"I suppose the rain kept you from the funeral last Tuesday, Mrs. Blogg?"

MRS. BLOGG—"Well, partly, miss; but, to speak true, wot with the rheumatiz and doin' away with the 'am and the cake afterward, funerals ain't the jaunts they used to be for me!"—*London Opinion.*

Mislaid.—The hen returned to her nest, only to find it empty.

"Very funny," said she; "I can never find things where I lay them."—*Lippincott's.*

A Floral Tribute.—A young English girl, who visited Boston, sent the following to friends in that city on her return home:

"If strict ideas ever come true,
A Boston lady had 'em;
She did not say 'Chrysanthemum;'
She said 'Chrysanthemadam.'"
—*Boston Herald.*

At the Restaurant.—OLD GENTLEMAN (to waiter)—"Can you tell me if my wife is here?"

WAITER—"Yes, sir, eighth hat to the left."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

In a Free Country.—IRISHMAN (to ward leader)—"How long do I have to be after livin' in this country before I can steal without gettin' into jail?"—*Life.*

Short Order.—"Won't you please give me an order?" pleaded the persistent drummer.

"Certainly," replied the crusty proprietor. "Get out!"—*Lippincott's.*

A Near Neighbor.—"Was your husband kind to you during your illness?'

"Kind? Oh, indade, mum, Mike was more loike a neighbor than a husband."—*Life.*

To the Stranger Within Your Gates.—IN NEW ENGLAND—"What do you know?"

IN NEW YORK—"How much y' got?"

IN THE SOUTH—"Who are you?"

IN THE WEST—"What can you do?"—*Life.*

The Smile Reminiscent.—"I see you are smiling at my jokes," said the waiting contributor, hopefully.

"Yes," replied the editor, "that courtesy is due when one meets old friends."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

What's In a Name.—"I don't like your heart action," the doctor said, applying the stethoscope again. "You have had some trouble with angina pectoris."

"You're partly right, Doctor," said the young man sheepishly; "only that ain't her name."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

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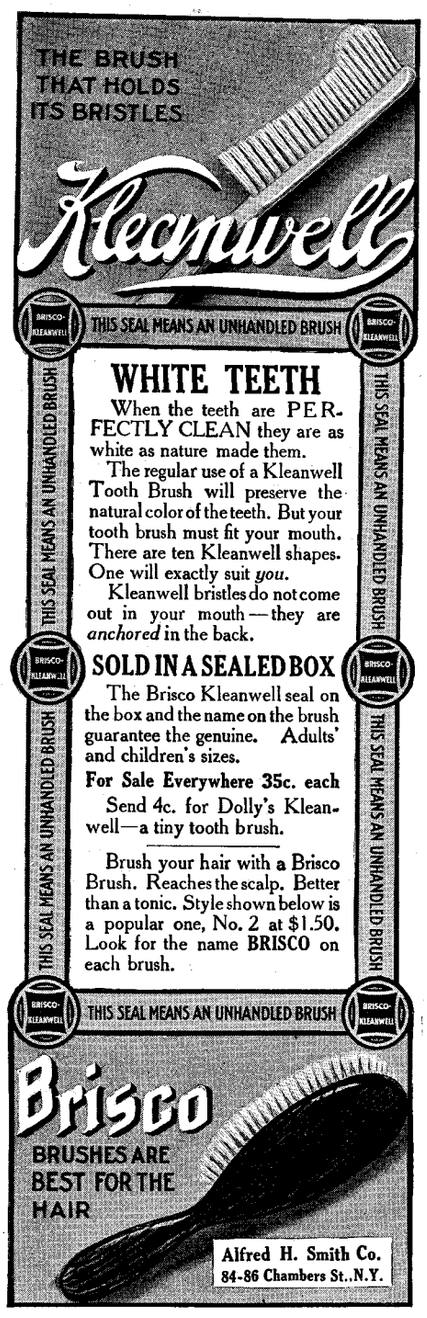
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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

August 5.—The International Peace Conference at Stockholm closes; American action with regard to limitation of armaments is said to have been highly praised.

August 6.—Advices from Honolulu report that the germ of leprosy has been isolated.

The English super-Dreadnought *Lion* is launched at Devonport, England; she is 700 feet long and will carry eight 13.5-inch guns.

August 7.—Persian government forces storm a position of the Nationalists at Teheran; 42 casualties are reported and 600 Nationalists are captured.

It is announced at Paris that Edmond Rostand, author of "Chanticleer," has won the grand prize offered by the French Society for the Protection of Animals.

August 8.—The American yacht *Westward*, owned by A. S. Cochran, of New York, wins the international gold cup at the Cowes regatta.

It is reported that the Catholic junta at San Sebastian has planned a monster demonstration in northern Spain and that relations between the Vatican and Portugal are becoming strained.

August 9.—The Sungari agreement between Russia and China is signed at Pekin, China abandoning her claim to a free trading zone on both sides of the boundary.

August 11.—The Pan-American Congress at Buenos Aires adopts a resolution favoring the reorganization of the Bureau of American Republics into a Pan-American Union under the presidency of the Secretary of State of the United States.

Domestic

August 5.—The Pilgrims Monument at Provincetown, Mass., is formally dedicated by President Taft.

August 6.—It is announced at Washington that the Secret Service made 316 arrests for counterfeiting last year.

A conference of railroad attorneys at Portsmouth, N. H., ends and issues a statement reported to indicate a changed attitude toward government regulation.

Governor Warner of Michigan signs a charter granting the commission form of government to Port Huron.

August 9.—A fire originating in the lumber district in Boston destroys property worth over $1,000,000.

Mayor Gaynor of New York is shot by a discharged Dock Department employee on the Atlantic liner on which the Mayor was about to sail for Europe; he is expected to recover.

August 10.—Fifteen members of the mob at Newark, O., which lynched Carl Etherington on July 8, are indicted for murder in the first degree.

At an aviation meet at Asbury Park, N. J., Walter Brookins steers his biplane into a group of spectators to avoid being driven into a crowded grand stand by a gust of wind; severe injuries to himself and to some of the spectators result.

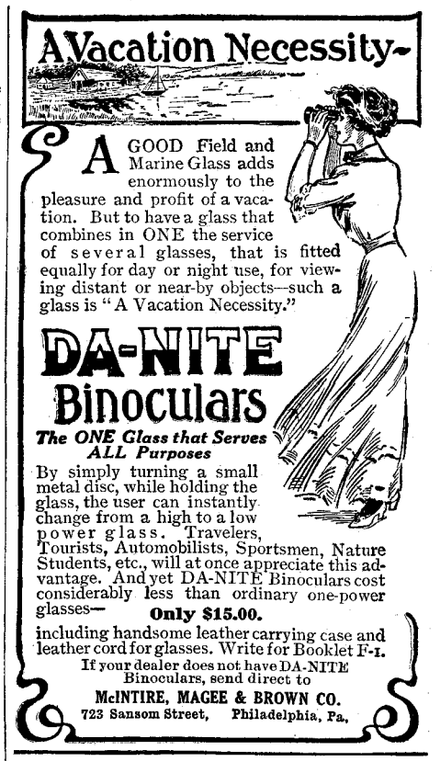
Robert Treat Paine, a prominent lawyer and philanthropist, dies at Waltham, Mass.

Recent Census Returns

Akron, O.	69,067, a gain of	61.6%
Allentown, Pa.	51,913, a gain of	46.6%
Ann Arbor, Mich.		14,817
Bridgeport, Conn.	102,054, a gain of	43.7%
Brownsville, Tex.	10,517, a gain of	66.8%
Caguas, P. R.		10,354
Camden, N. J.	94,538, a gain of	24.5%
Chickasha, Okla.		10,320
Colorado Springs, Col.	29,078, a gain of	37.9%
Cumberland, Md.	21,839, a gain of	27.5%
District of Columbia	331,069, a gain of	18.8%
Evansville, Ind.	69,647, a gain of	18 %
Grand Rapids, Mich	112,571, a gain of	28.6%
Hartford, Conn.	98,915, a gain of	23.9%
Houston, Tex.	78,800, a gain of	76.6%
Mayaguez, P. R.		16,591
Moline, Ill.	24,199, a gain of	40.3%
Muskogee, Okla.	25,278, a gain of	427 %
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	30,445, a gain of	56.5%
Ponce, P. R.		35,027
Porto Rico		1,118,012
Reading, Pa.	96,071, a gain of	21.7%
Rock Island, Ill.	24,335, a gain of	24.8%
San Angelo, Tex.		10,321
San Juan, P. R.		48,716
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.		12,615
St. Paul, Minn.	214,744, a gain of	31.7%
Temple City, Tex.	10,993, a gain of	55.5%

A Woman's Minute.—"I'll be ready in a minute," she said to her husband.

"You needn't hurry now," he called up some time later. "I find that I shall have to shave again."—*Detroit Free Press.*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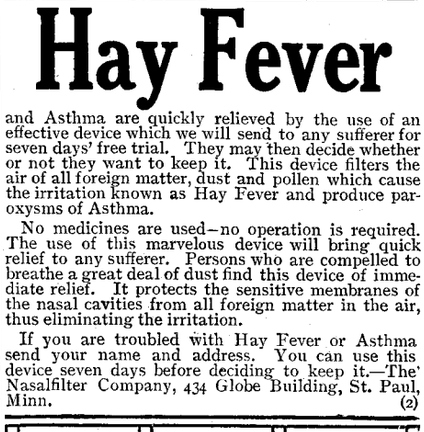
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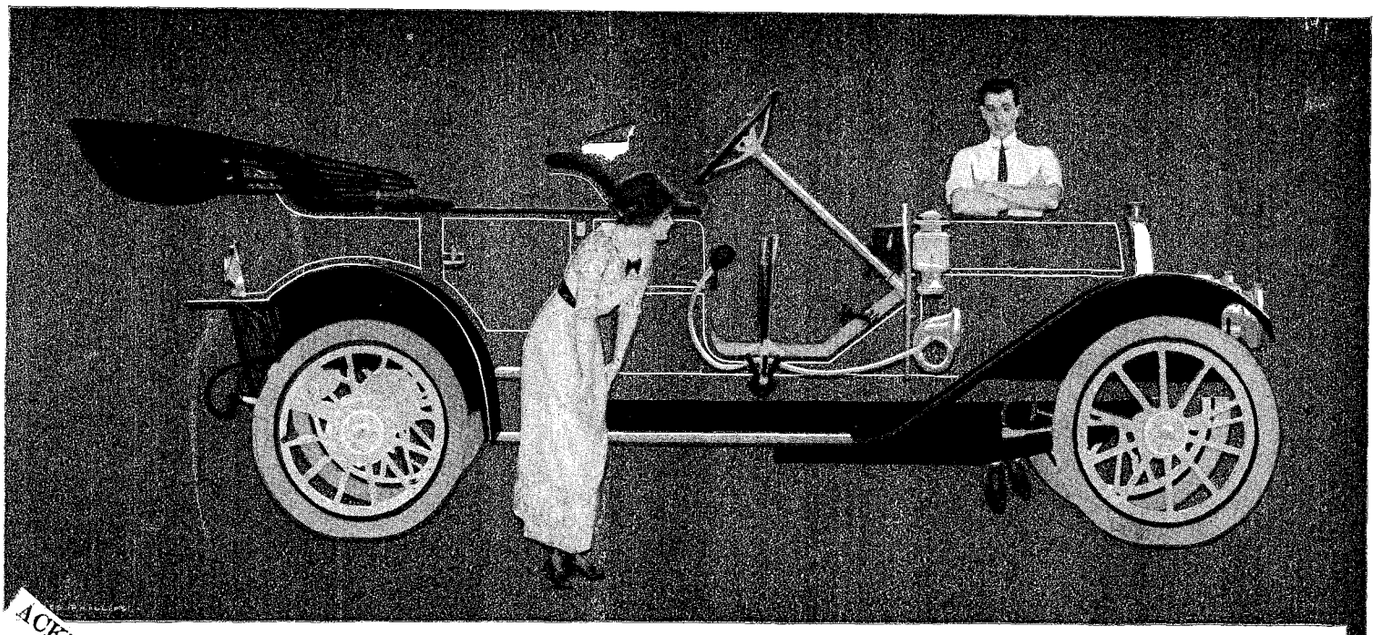

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There is endless satisfaction in owning such a car. There is satisfaction in knowing that your car will meet every road condition. That it has ample power to climb every hill—is always ready to go smoothly, quietly, perfectly, without jar—without vibration.

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Physicians have taken 438 Hudsons this year. Doctors buy cars that stand the constant strain their practice requires of them. They cannot afford cars that must frequently go to the repair shop. Neither can many afford to pay for beauty unless it is combined with quality at no extra cost.

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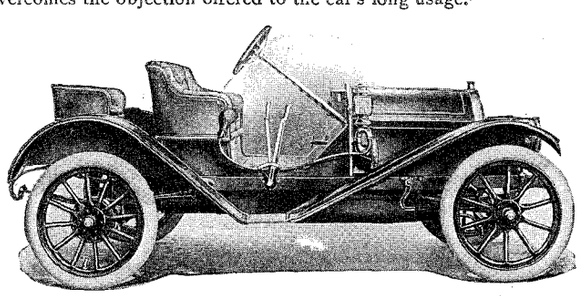

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